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Thursday, March 12, 1970
Phalguna 21, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 12, 1970/Phalguna 21,1891 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Panel of Telephone Supervisors for Promotion to Telegraph Engineering Service Class II

*391. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a list for promotion of Telephone Supervisors who had passed the Departmental Examination to Telegraph Engineering Service class II was drawn up as a result of the Departmental Promotion Committee's discussion in January, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons included in the List, Circle-wise who had since been promoted to Telegraph Engineering Service Class II ; and

(c) whether the List is being now scrapped and a new Departmental promotion Committee is being formed if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SING) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 238 persons in the list were promoted on a long term basis. Telegraph Engineering Service Class II is an all-India Service and not a Circle service and so no circle-wise list is drawn up.

(c) The validity of the list expired on 31-7-69. According to the general policy laid down by Government, a select list remains normally operative only for one year. In any case, it ceases to be inforce on the expiration of a period of 1 year and 6 months or when a fresh list is prepared, whichever is earlier. The select list referred to thus ceased to be valid on the expiry of 1 year and 6 months. A fresh Departmental promotion Committee is expected to be convened shortly.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो लिस्ट तैयार की गई थी, क्या सीनियारिटी के मुताबिक तैयार की गई थी या किस बेस पर तैयार की गई थी ?

दूसरा सवाल – जब यह लिस्ट तैयार की गई थी क्या इसके खिलाफ आपके पास कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आया ? अगर आया, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

[اِسحاق سمبھلی: سپیکر صاحب میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کی یہ جو لسٹ تیار کیگئی تھی کیا سینیورٹی کے مطابق تیار کیگئی تھی یا کس بیس پر تیار کیگئی تھی۔

دوسرا سوال:-جب یہ لسٹ تیار کیگئی تھی کیا اسکے خلاف آپکے پاس کوئی رپریزنٹیشن آیا؟ اگر آیا تو اُسپر کیا کاروائی کیگئی؟]

श्री शेर सिंह : पहले एक परीक्षा होती है, उस परीक्षा का जो नतीजा निकलता है, जो उसमें पास होते है या क्वालीफाई करते हैं, उनकी लिस्ट डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन कमेटी के पास भेजी जाती है । डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशन कमेटी उनमें से

सिलेक्ट कर के लिस्ट तैयार करती है। इसका आधार एक्जामिनेशन और डी. पी. सी. है। 1968 में जब यह लिस्ट बनी थी, इसके खिलाफ कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं आया।

श्री इसहाक सामभली : क्या यह सही है कि वह सूचि जो उस कमेटी ने तैयार की थी, 1967 में इसका आधार कुछ और था, लेकिन 1968 में उसका आधार कुछ और कर दिया गया। स्पीकर साहब मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मिनिस्टर साहब को रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिला, यह रिप्रेजेन्टेशन 10-5-1968 को उन्हें भेजा गया था।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह बात सही है कि एक्जामिनेशन के रिजल्ट के बुनियाद पर लिस्ट बनती है तो हर मर्तबा उसका आधार क्यों बदलते रहते है ?

[اِسحاق سمبھلی :- کیا یہ صحیح ھے کہ وہ سوچی جو اِس کمیٹی نے تیار کی تھی 1967 میں اِسکا آدھار کچھ اور تھا لیکن 1968 میں اِسکا آدھار کچھ اور کر دیا گیا سپیکر صاحب مجھے تعجب ھے کہ منسٹر صاحب کو رپریزنٹیشن نہیں ملا یہ رپریزنٹیشن 10-5-1968 کو اُنہیں بھیجا گیا تھا۔

میں جاننا چاھتا ھوں کہ اگر یہ بات صحیح ھے کہ ایگزامینشن کے ریذلٹ کی بنیاد پر لسٹ بنتی ھے تو ھر مرتبہ اُسکا آدھار کیوں بدلتے رھتے ھیں ؟]

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि केवल रिजल्ट के बेसिज पर लिस्ट बनती है। एग्जामिनेशन होता है, उनका रिजल्ट निकलता है, उसके बाद उनका नाम डी. पी. सी. को भेजा जाता है। डी. पी. सी. के अन्दर कमीशन का भी एक मेम्बर होता है। डी. पी. सी. उनका रिकार्ड भी देखती है और सब चीजों को देखने के बाद लिस्ट बनती है।

श्री इसहाक सामभली : क्या यह सही हैं जो लिस्ट तैयार की गई थी, चूंकि उसमें बहुत ज्यादा गल्तियां थी, इस लिये वे सब लोग एबजार्ब नहीं किये गये, बाकियों को छोड़ दिया गया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ, स्पीकर साहब, आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा, जो क्वालीफाइड लोग थे, उनको ड्राप कर दिया गया और जो अनक्वालीफाइड थे उनको ले लिया गया। अनक्वालीफाईड लोगों से टेलीफोन का काम लिया जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से आज उसमें इतनी खराबियां आ रही है।

जो साहबान पिछली लिस्ट के क्वालीफाइड रह गये हैं, अब जो नई लिस्ट बनेगी क्या उसमें उनको प्रायोरिटी दी जायेगी ?

[اِسحاق سمبھلی :- کیا یہ صحیح ھے کہ جو لسٹ تیار کیگئی تھی چونکہ اسمیں بہت زیادہ غلطیاں نہیں اسلئے وے سب لوگ ایبزورب نہیں کئے گئے۔باقیوں کو چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ ھوا۔سپیکر صاحب آپکو سنکر تعجب ھوگا۔جو کوالیفائڈ لوگ تھے اُنکو ڈراپ کر دیا گیا اور جو انکوالیفائڈ تھے اُنکو لیلیا گیا۔انکوالیفائڈ لوگوں سے ٹیلیفون کا کام لیا جارھا ھے جسکی وجہ سے آج اسمیں اتنی خرابیاں آرھی ھیں۔

جو صاحبان پچھلی لسٹ کے کوالیفائڈ رہ گئے ھیں اب جو نئی لسٹ بنیگی کیا اسمیں انکو پرایورٹی دی جائیگی ؟]

श्री शेर सिंह : जिन लोगों ने क्वालीफाई किया और जो उस लिस्ट में थे, उनमें से किसी को ड्राप नहीं किया गया, जैसे-जैसे वेकेन्सीज आई उनको लिया जाता रहा। जैसा मैंने कहा हैं—300 की लिस्ट बनी थी, उनमें से 238 को एबजार्ब किया गया। जैसे जैसे लांग-टर्म वेकेन्सी निकलती रही, उनमें से लोगों को लगाते रहे।

जब डेढ़ साल गुजर गया तो उसके बाद जो एक-आध शार्ट टर्म वैकेन्सी निकली, सीनियारिटी-कम-फिटनस के बेसेज पर कुछ लोगों को मौका दिया गया ।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जो साहबान बाकी रह गये है, क्या उनको नई लिस्ट में प्रायोरिटी देंगे ?

[اسحاق سمبھلی: میں نے عرض کیا تھا کہ جو صاحبان باقی رہ گئے ہیں کیا ان کو نئی لسٹ میں پرایورٹی دینگے ؟]

श्री शेर सिंह : जो लोग बाकी रह गये है, जब नई डी. पी. सी. बैठेगी, उसमें उनके केसेज को फिर कन्सीडर किया जायगा ।

श्री प. ला. बारूपाल : क्या यह सही है कि उन्नति दिये जानेवाले सुपरवाइजरों के नाम विभिन्न सर्कलों को भेजे गये थे ? क्या वे सब उन्नति पा चुके हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

दूसरा सवाल – क्या ऐसा पहले भी कई बार हुआ है कि बनाई गई लिस्ट का कुछ भाग रद्द कर दिया गया था ?

क्या यह सच है कि कुछ जगहों को पहली क्लास के अधिकारियों से पूरा किया गया है जिसके कारण दूसरी क्लास के अधिकारियों के लिये निर्धारित पदों में कमी की गई है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : सर्कलों में जो नाम भेजे गये उनमें से किसी का नाम लिस्ट में से नहीं काटा गया । जैसे जैसे लांग-टर्म वैकेन्सीज निकलती रहीं, उनको एबजार्ब किया जाता रहा । इसमें किसी का नाम काटने का प्रश्न ही नहीं था ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; After the September, 1968 strike, those employees who had participated in it, whether belonging to the telephone or telegraph or postal side, were not considered for promotion because there was a break in service, and absence during September, 1968 strike was considered to be a break in service. Now that the Government of India have condoned the break in service and treated it as *dies-non*, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the case of those employees will be considered favourably now? I am happy that recently in the Delhi Telephone District, the claims of those who had been superseded have been considered again. I would like to know whether the cases of those employees also will be reconsidered by the DPC.

SHRI SHER SINGH : The DPC considered only those cases which were brought before them after the examination held in August, 1968. Now that the break in service has been condoned, for future purposes there will be no such disqualification and they will be allowed to sit in the examination.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : I have followed what the hon. Member wants to know. He has raised the question of policy. There is no doubt about it. We shall certainly consider it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो विभागीय सूची पदोन्नति के लिये बनी है, क्या उनमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में, संख्या के आधार पर, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जगह मिली है ? यदि नहीं मिली है तो क्या उसके ऊपर कोई विशेष ध्यान देने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I want notice of the question. [I connot offhand say how many of them have been absorbed.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने तफसील की बात नहीं पूछी है । ये तो नीति की बात पूछ रहे है ।

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to the list prepared.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : पदोन्नति जो हुई है उनने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखा गया है या नहीं – जब हमारी यह नीति है कि उनके लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस नीति का कहां तक पालन किया गया है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो प्रमोशन्स होते हैं उसमें रिजर्वेशन की बात नहीं आती है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार मैंने सुना है कि पदोन्नति के समय भी इसका ध्यान रखा जायेगा। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई ऐसी नीति बनाई है?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी तो कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह सच है कि ए ग्रेड की जगहों पर बी ग्रेड के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उसी की वजह से आज उनके कामों में रुकावटें आ रही हैं? इसका क्या कारण ?

श्री शेर सिंह : कहां काम कर रहे हैं ? (**व्यवधान**) . .

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो क्वालीफाइड थे उनको ड्राप किया गया उसी का नतीजा है कि ए ग्रेड की जगह पर बी ग्रेड वाले काम कर रहे हैं। . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

[اسحاق سمبھلی: اڈھیکس سہوں نے جو کوالی فائڈ تھے اُنکو ڈراپ کیا کیا اسکا نتیجہ ہے کہ اے گریڈ کی جگہ پر بی گریڈ والے کام کر رہے ہیں—(ویو ھدن)]

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की नालेज में अगर ऐसी कोई जगह है–में तो नहीं कह सकता लेकिन अगर ऐसे कोई केसेज हैं तो उनको जरूर देखा जायेगा और अगर कोई गलती हुई है तो उसको दूर किया जायेगा।

SHRI BASUMATARI : The hon. Minister has said that so far as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, there is no reservation in promotion. It is a fact that in direct recruitment also, candidates of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not accepted as suitable and hence the reservation is not filled. When this question was raised with the Home Ministry, they took it up and issued a circular to all departments to consider reservation for these communities in promotion also. Has this Ministry received that circular, and if so, what is its reaction? Government say that they want to take members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes into the services, but all the time we find that in practice this is not implemented. So what do they mean by saying this? It is a contradiction.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : So far as direct recruitment is concerned, there is reservation. As regards the circular mentioned by the hon. Member, I have not seen it. So far as promotion is concerned, at present the policy is that there is no reservation.

Enquiry Commission for abolition of Contract system in Coal Mines

*392. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LOBOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the one-man enquiry commission set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. N. Banerjee for the abolition of contract system in Coal Mines has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details of the report ;

(c) whether Government have considered the report ;

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2815/70*]

(e) Does not arise.

श्री भगवान दास: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के ऊपर कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम के अन्तर्गत बहुत एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों के एक्सप्लायटेशन को बन्द करने के लिए और उन मजदूरों की तरक्की करने के लिए कोई रास्ता अख्तियार किया है ? खासकर बिहार और बंगाल में कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के लिए कान्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को एबालिश किया है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं किया है तो क्या सरकार इस साल सन 1970 के अन्दर-अन्दर उनको खत्म करने के लिए कोई रास्ता अपनायेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला खदानों में कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को एबालिश करने के सम्बन्ध में दो बार कोर्ट आफ इंक्वायरी की स्थापना हुई । सरकार उनकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करती है और उनको हटाना चाहती है और इसीके लिए लोक सभा में एक विधेयक लाया गया है । वह विधेयक लोक सभा के सामने है और इसमें उसको हटाने के लिए विधान किया गया है ।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : I may also add that out of 227 coal mines where the contract system was obtaining, now there are only 22 coal mines where this prevails.

श्री भगवान दास : मैं दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोलेरी मजदूर सभा की तरफ से सरकार के पास कोई मेमोरेंडम आया है ; अगर आया है तो उसका क्या जवाब दिया गया है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने किस मेमोरेंडम की चर्चा की है, मैं नहीं कह सकता । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि कोर्ट आफ इंक्वायरी की रिपोर्ट आई और अभी 6 नवम्बर को इंडस्ट्रियल कमेटी में उसपर विचार किया गया और अभी एम्प्लाइंग मिनिस्ट्री और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जोकि स्वयं भी कोल खदानों को चलाती हैं उनमें विचार विमर्श कर रहे हैं । और कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को हटाने के लिए लोक सभा में विधेयक ले आये है । हम इंतजार में है कि समय मिले तो उसपर विचार किया जाय ।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : It is certainly not unknown to the hon. Minister that the Indian Labour Conference in 1963, the Industrial Committee on Coalmines in 1963-64 and the Study Group of the National Labour Commission on coal industry in 1967 very strongly suggested the abolition of this contract system in the coal industry and made unanimous recommendations. Will the Minister kindly explain why inspite of this the system is still continuing particularly in the public sector coalmines? In an identical statement in a reply in November last, Government said they were considering or examining the action to be taken to implement the recommedations. Today also the same reply has been given, They might take a little time, I do not object to that, but will they take steps at least to safeguard the wages of the contract labourers who are paid much less, than that recommended by the Wage Board ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The hon. Member has given the correct information. In 1961 we had the first court of inquiry. In the meantime a bipartite agreement was entered into between the employers and employees and we called upon the employers to implement

it. The Minister has just now said that as a result of that, out of 227 collieries where the contract system prevailed, only in 22 it exists now. The latest court of inquiry has suggested the abolition of this system, and as I have said, Government has agreed to its abolition. The Bill is before the House, and the moment we get time, we shall see it through.

राम सेवक यादव : जब दो सौ पहले के हो सकते है तो इसमें क्या झंझट है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसमें झंझट यह है कि पहले हमने ट्रिपारटाइट एग्रीमेंट के आधार पर किया और अब कन्ट्रैक्ट सिस्टम को हटाने के लिए आपके सामने कानून है ।

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Why are they still continuing it in the public sector coalmines?

SHRI RANGA : When the employer himself happens to be the State.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Whether it is in the public sector or the private sector, according to the bi-lateral agreement, even the workers have agreed that in certain matters contract labour should continue. For instance, there are seven categories like sinking of pit, driving of inclines, sand loading, dyke cutting etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What about raising and despatching?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : That will be abolished. The moment the Labour Contract Abolition and Regulation Bill is passed, all this will disappear.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : When do you propose to pass it?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: Whenever you find time.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : I was a Member of the Select Committee on the Labour Contract Abolition and Regulation Bill. The Bill was introduced, but it has not yet been passed. I do not know how much time it will take. In that Bill certain facilities are provided to meet the difficulties of the labourers. So, what is the Government's strategy to provide these facilities, because we have already examined the matter and found that they are suffering from so many disabilities and difficulties, that they are not getting wages, that they are not provided with medical facilities? So, till such time as the Bill is passed by Parliament may I know what the Government is going to do for these labourers?

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to the abolition of contract labour.

SHRI RANGA : Let that suggestion be considered.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : This is my question whether the Governmet is going to take certain steps for helping these labourers who are working in the mines till the contract system is abolished.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Contract labour should be abolished; there is no doubt about it. The Bill is not for total abolition of contract labour. The title of the Bill itself is : Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Bill. After the Bill is passed, contract labour will be abolished in certain categories and it will continue in certain others. But once the Bill is passed the contractor will be made liable to provide certain facilities to the workers.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know from the Labour Minister whether Government propose to abolish the contract labour system in other industries also?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : This Bill will apply to all contract labour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In 1962-63 coal industry employed four lakhs of workers and it has gone down to 3,20,000 now; it is going down sharply. Mining engineers have no jobs; they are going out of this country. The Dave Committee said that raising and despatch should be made illegal .The Banerjee Commission says that contract system in every sector is flourishing and is on the increase. Today when a man tenders for railway coal he

pays probably Rs. 25,000 to the Regional Labour Commissioner to get a certificate to accompany the tender. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he would take immediate steps to bring in legislation banning contract labour and pass it before the end of the session?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : My hon. friend says that the number of labourers is decreasing in coal mines. That is due to the political and law and order situation there; that is mostly responsible for the closure of some coal fields. Workers have no security there. That factor must be borne in mind. With regard to the serious allegation against our Regional Labour Commissioner, it is no good making a general allegation. If a specific instance is brought to our notice, we shall take action on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is so widespread.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I do not believe in generalisations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is on open secret that Potate takes Rs. 20,000 for giving a certificate for tendering for railway coal.

Faulty Telepone Bill submitted by Delhi Telephones District

*393. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are reports of faulty telephone bills in many cases being submitted by the Delhi Telephones District to its subscribers;

(b) whether there are also reports that in many cases high handed methods of disconnecting telephones without notice have been received in the recent past;

(c) whether there are cases where they have disconnected telephones even when the balance has not increased more than 20 to 25 rupees and the details of such cases; and

(d) what action, if any, is being taken by Government to put the Delhi Telephones on a proper footing so that it may function efficiently in the interest of the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATON AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SING):(a) No, not in many cases but in some cases such reports were received and looked into.

(b) No.

(c) Telephones with outstanding dues not exceeding Rs. 5/— are not ordinarily disconnected. Details of telephones disconnected for outstanding of not more than Rs. 20/— to Rs. 25/— are not readily available.

(d) The entire matter relating to billing and accounting with particular reference to customer satisfaction is under examination of a Committee specially appointed by the Government for the purpose. Action, as may be considered necessary will be taken on receipt of its report.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has denied this question, I should like to know whether Government had received any complaint either from the public or from Members of Parliament regarding faulty telephone bills to the effect that they are charged for calls which they never made, that they are charged for trunk calls supposed to be made by them when in fact they were not even present in Delhi ? Have they received complaints that certain persons in the telephone department are in connivance with some business houses and are trying to pass on charges on telephone calls which those business people make to Bombay and Madras to the Members of Parliament when actully they were out of Delhi ? What are the steps taken so far in this regard ?

SHRI SHER SINGH ; In 1969, we received 2508 complaints. Out of this, in 212 cases, there were clerical errors in preparing bills. In 4155 other cases, a rebate was allowed due to other reasons. In the case of 2,241 cases, no justification was found to revise the bill. *(Interruption)* As the hon. Member just now stated, there are several types of errors.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Mr. Professor, we are not school-boys here.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I was explaining how these defects occur. One mistake may be in the reading of the meters. That is rectified as soon as we come to know of it. The other could be, there may be defects in the meters themselves. For that also, we are testing them every three months to see that there is no defect in the meters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why not instal meters in the subscribers premises ? I am getting 10 letters every day from Calcutta. What is the remedy ? We cannot allow the Government to fleece the people. They must instal meters within the premises. We do not want this mass production of automation to kill the labour. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : What a peaceful time we had when you were not here ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That will please those people who have sent them here ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The third could be, double connection. Some times, there are double connections in existing switchings and that also sometimes leads to abnormal registration in the meters. The fourth thing is -- this is very serious and we had some stray cases there is mischief of inter change of meter connection, as the hon. Member pointed out now. Some such cases have come to our notice and we made enquiries and in such cases the subscribers have been given the full benefit and charged on an average calling rate of the previous three months. We have tried to rectify when such mischiefs have come to our notice. Such types of mistakes do occur. I do not say that they do not occur, but we are taking measures to avoid these mistakes. *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Owing to the running commentary, I could not hear what was the reply. From what little could hear from the Minister, let me put my question. Here is a copy of the correspondence which my hon. friend Shri Meetha Lal Meena was having with the department since October, 1968. The Minister said that whenever it comes to his notice, full benefit is given to the subscriber. But here is a Member of Parliament who has been having correspondence since October, 1968. He has been charged on three occasions, Rs. 1,091, Rs. 856 and Rs. 560 for local calls when he was not present in Delhi during that time. Is not the Minister contradicting himself, because the hon. Member is having correspondence with his own department since 1968 ?

Secondly,to part (c) of the original question, he said that he does not know of any instance when telephones have been disconnected for outstandings of not more than Rs. 20. I know of an instance where the outstanding was only Rs. 13. After the subscriber whose telephone was disconnected had paid the bills for six months, suddenly a bill was brought out that he had an outstanding of Rs. 13 only; after six months the telephone was disconnected. If he wants, I am prepared to give him the information here and now. I would like to know what the Government is doing and if Members of Parliament can be treated like this, I shudder to think what the fate of the general public, the ordinary man's fate, will be.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I request the hon. Member to give me the case, and I will certainly enquire into it.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : A number of cases have been referred to them. This matter came up before the House and so many cases were referred to in this House itself. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री शिव नारायण - मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको राइट आफ कर दिया जाय । इस निकम्मी सरकार का यह निकम्मा काम है। इसको राइट

आफ करना ही चाहिये । बड़ी गन्दगी है आप के डिपार्टमेंट में । आपके रेडियो से रात रात हम गालियां सुनते हैं और बदतमीजी होती है जिसकी कोई चेकिंग नहीं है । अन्तेसेसरी हिसाब लगाया जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is a real whip !

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : I do admit there is some defect in metering and it is not very satisfactory. We are therefore going to introduce the computer system. Apart from that, as my colleague said, a committee has been appointed and when we receive that report, we shall take action. But we do admit, metering is not satisfactory nor is the billing. We shall try to rectify things with the cooperation of all of you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The minister has just promised that a committee is going to be appointed. Our experience of committees is that they merely delay matters. Why does he not therefore just employ an expert who will tell him what he has to do, so that we do not get faulty bills ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I did not say that a committee is going to be appointed. The committee has been appointed and it is already working. It consists of experts also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All you require is an expert to tell you how to improve the accounting system. Why dilute the expert with other members of the committee ?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the frank admission made by the minister with regard to blunders and faulty calculations in the bills for ordinary as well as trunk calls, the negligence on the part of all the officials concerned is established, which has penalised not only the MPs but also other people to the tune of not hundreds but thousands of rupees. What will happen to the sums of money already educted from the salary to the tune of Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 due to the faulty billing ?

MR. SPEAKER ; Ask your question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Yes, Sir, I am just giving the background. There are various zonal committees; there is not one committee for the whole country where these mischiefs are to be taken into consideration. Will Government think of appointing a committee with technical experts on the one side and on the other, with persons who can probe into all the previous faulty bills where the sum involved is thousands of rupees ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The committee consists of technical experts who know all this accounting, billing, etc.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What are the names of the members of the committee ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : For that, I want notice. But they are all members who have long experience in this line.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You mean, they have been telephoning for a long time. That is their experience ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : No, not in that sense; they all have technical experience.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Apart from the nature of the grievance of the public, we cannot deny the fact that there is general discontent prevalent among the people about the exorbitant rates charged for the telephone calls and also the fact that the people are dissatisfied with the service. I would like to know how far this computerisation is going to help in India, in the matter of telephone billing, etc. Is it not a fact that the system of computerisation is successful only in big cities and advanced countries where there are big firms ? How far is this computerisation going to assist, in India, in telephone billing, etc. and in giving efficient service to subscribers ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This computerisation is being done only in big cities where we have a large number of bills.

We have done it in Calcutta. So, it is only in big cities and not in small places that is being done. In small places, we cannot afford to have it. That is for expediting bills so that bills can be prepared immediately and there is no delay in sending bills to subscribers so that they can be paid in time. As regards maintaining, etc., we are looking into it and the service is, certainly, improving.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I did not get any salary for the last three months; it all went towards telephone bills.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Out of my salary, this month, I received only Rs. 53 and the rest of it went towards telephone bills. (*Interruptions*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली में टेलीफोन सर्विस बहुत फास्टली डेटेरियोरेट हो रही है और मंत्री महोदय ने इसको स्वीकार भी किया है । हालत यह है कि चूंकि गवर्नमेंट की मोनापाली है इस लिये उसका एफेक्ट दिल्ली वालों पर पडता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि करीब 20 लाख रु० टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेंट में कहीं जमा है, लेकिन किसका जमा है यह उसका मालूम नहीं है और वह सस्पेंस अकाउंट में पडा हुआ है, लोगों से कहा जा रहा है कि तुमने पैसा जमा नहीं किया और उनका कनेक्शन काट दिया गया हालांकि वह 20 लाख रु० किसी के अकाऊंट में ऐडजस्ट नहीं किया गया है ? आज दिल्ली में सैकड़ों दलाल आपरेट करते है बडे बडे बिजिनेसहाउसेज के पास । वह 100 रु. महीना लेते हैं और मीटर को पीछे कर देते है या किसी दूसरे में लगा देते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कारंवाई की गई और यह 40 लाख रु. किस किस का है और क्या उनके अकाउन्ट में आप उसको जमा करेंगे ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मेरी नोटिस में तो यह नहीं है कि किस किस का जमा है, लेकिन जब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है तो मैं इसकी जांच करवाउंगा । जहां तक ऐसे लोगों का सवाल है जो इस तरह की गड़बड़ी करते हैं और बिजिनेस हाउसेज के आस पास घूमते रहते हैं, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं ....

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कितनों के खिलाफ कारंवाई की ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अगर आप नोटिस दें तो हम मालूम करेंगे । अपनी तौर पर हम कर रहे हैं और जिनके बारे में पता चला है उनको हमने सजा भी दी है और रिबेट भी दिया है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं फुल हाउस से अपील करता हूं कि मेरी बात को इत्मीनान से सुन लिया जाय । जो दोनों मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह इस डिपार्टमेंट के मालिक नहीं हैं, वहां पर इनका डामिनेन्स नहीं है, इस डिपार्टमेंट पर डामिनेन्स है श्री गुजराल का । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हमको सही इन्फार्मेशन दी जाय । लखनऊ, कानपुर आदि जगहों को डायरेक्ट टेलीफोन काल्स के बारे में वेरियस कम्प्लेंट्स आई है कि आपरेटर्स उनकी इस तरह से सेटिंग करते है कि अगर आप लगा लें तो आप सुन सकते है । (**व्यवधान**) मैं श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह से अपील करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि वह सीनियर मोस्ट मन्त्री है और सरदार पटेल के समय से रहे है, कि जो लोगों का 2,000 रु. जमा है उनको वापस करा दिया जाय और यह बतलाया जाय कि वह किस किस का है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : कोई जवाब नहीं है इनके पास ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा था कि कोई कंवेन्शन बनता है या नहीं जिनका मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे सकें । लेकिन सलाह मश्विरा ही दिया है इन्होंने ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know when that committee consisting of an expert was appointed and when the report of the committee will be available to the government ? How long will the subscribers have to suffer for the faulty working of the telephones?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The committee was appointed in 1968. We expect their report very shortly.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : डाक और तार विभाग की धांधली का शिकार हम भी बने हैं। मेरे वेतन में से चार सौ रुपये काट लिये गये हैं। जब हमने शिकायत की तो लिखा गया कि बिलकुल ठीक काटे गये हैं। 1967 से ले कर अब तक इस तरीके से, गलत तरीके से पार्लियामेंट के कितने सदस्यों के वेतनों में से रुपये काटे गये हैं और उनमें से कितने लोगों ने उस गलत तरीके के विरोध में आपके पास कार्रवाई के लिए चिट्ठीयां भेजी है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि छानबीन आपने उनकी की और अगर की तो कितने सदस्यों के पैसे आपने वापिस किये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपसे पहले यह सवाल पूछा जा चुका है।

श्री स. मो. बेनर्जी आपका कटा नहीं होगा हम लोगों का कटा है।

श्री प.ला. बारूपाल : मुझे तो 7 रु. 32 पैसे मिले हैं।

श्री क.ना. तिवारी : जो हमें पांच सौ रुपये वेतन के मिलते हैं, वे सत्य नारायण जी को टैलीफोन के खर्चे के रूप में दे दिये जाया करें।

श्री शेर सिंह : जो सूचना मांगी है उसको एकत्र करने में काफी समय लगेगा। अभी मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है कि कितने सदस्यों के साथ क्या हुआ है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Many a time, particularly during the rainy season, false or wrong connections are given Suppose I dial 34587 I will get 34578 and if I ask for a man a lady answers. Am I charged for such a wrong connection ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : When the call matures and the number is connected somewhere, immediately the meter records the charge.

Mobile customs Service for Farmers in Punjab.

*394. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have introduced a new service known as 'the Mobile Customs Service' for the benefit of the farmers ;

(b) whether the scheme has been found to be very economical from every angle ;

(c) whether Government intend to request other State Governments also to introduce such a scheme in their states; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to extend financial assistance to the State for introducing such a scheme; and if so, the extent of assistance proposed to be given to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation have introduced a service known as Mobile Service van Scheme for providing after-sale services and repairs to tractors and other agricultural machinery in the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All Agro-Industries Corporations have been requested to set up base work-shops and introduce mobile units for provision of pre-sale and after-sale services to tractors and other agricultural machinery in there respective States in case they are not already having such facilities.

(d) No financial assistance is given for the setting up of Mobile Service Vans or workshops. Financial assistance is, however, given to the Corporations for establishment of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres. The scheme for setting up of Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres would be financed on 50% equity and 50% loan basis. The Central and State Governments would contribute in equal proportion towards the equity share capital of the Corporation. The loan

would be provided by the Government of India to the State concerned depending upon the need of the State Corporation for loan assistance.

श्री सीता राम केसरी : पंजाब में चलती फिरती कस्टम सेवा योजना लागू की गई है और उससे छोटे-छोटे किसानों को पर्याप्त लाभ हुआ है । इस कस्टम सेवा की वजह से तथा मशीनों के इस्तेमाल से पचास परसेंट उत्पादन व्यय में कमी हुई है । यह एक लाभदायक योजना है किसानों के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने में भी इससे मदद मिली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में इस योजना को लेकर इसको सारे देश में लागू करेगी ताकि देश में उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो और किसानों को लाभ हो?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member is right when he says that the Mobile Service Van Scheme for tractors is very useful. Therefore, we have recommended to all State Governments that they should organise such services in there own States. But I do not think that it will be appropriate for the Central Government to take up this responsibility; the State Governments themselves should take up the responsibility for these operations. As far as financial assistance is concerned, the Central Government is ready to render assistance to the State Government or Agro Industries Corporations.

SHRI RANGA : Is it for tractors ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes; the Mobile service Van Scheme is for tractors. The vans go to the farmers and service the tractors.

की सीताराम केसरी : मैंने अभी बताया है कि चलती फिरती कस्टम सेवा की वजह से पचास परसेंट उत्पादन व्यय में कमी हुई है। वहां पर चार पांच बीघा जमीन जिनके पास है उनको बैल किराये पर लेने पड़ते थे लेकिन अब ऐसी बात नहीं है । मैंने वहां पर देखा है कि जो फार्मिंग मूल्य है कस्टम सेवा का पंचायतों द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी फी ट्रैक्टर तीन हजार रुपया इनकम हुई । इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए और इसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो और कृषि हमारी बुनियाद है, क्या इसको प्रायोरिटी नहीं दी जानी चाहिये ? क्या वह हर सूबे के लिए ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे और सभी सूबों के लिए इस योजना को लागू करना ओबलीगेटरी करेंगे ? क्या इस काम के लिए केन्द्र अनुदान देकर उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए इस मशीनरी की स्थापना में सहयोग करेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already submitted, we have advised all the State Government to under take similar schemes. If some hire stations, custom service stations, are organised, we have also recommended the priority allotment of tractor should be given for such stations. On the advice of the Central Government most of the State Governments have organised agro-industries corporations 50 per cent of the share capital is contributed by the Central Government and the State Government are free to proceed with the organisation of such services which the hon. Member is pointing out.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को कहा गया है कि वे अपने यहां इस तरह की योजना चालू करें । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्र को यह सूचना दी है कि वे इस तरह की योजना चालू कर रही हैं और इन योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्जे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दे रही है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The U P Government has already agreed to undertake such schemes and more than half a dozen States have undertaken similar schemes. In these States there is no difficulty as far as credit facility and other factors are concerned in implementing the scheme.

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV : What is the amount given by the Central Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already mentioned it. 50% of the share capital is being contributed by the Central Government to the State Agro-Industrial Corporation.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that Punjab is not only the sword arm of India but also is the granary of India and has made substantial contribution to the Green Revolution, may I know what steps Government have taken to evaluate the benefits accruing out of this Mobile Customs Service scheme before suggesting it to other State Government to accept this programme ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We had a conference of Agro-Industries Corporations including the Corporation of Punjab. I myself participated in the conference. We discussed the experience of Punjab and all the State Governments found that the Punjab scheme is really useful. We have commended this experience to them.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: पंजाब का किसान बहुत जागरूक और आगे बढ़ा हुआ है ; अगर वहां की सरकार सहूलियत न भी दे, तो भी वह उन्नति करता है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह मुनासिब नहीं समझती है कि जो पिछड़े सूबे हैं, वे अपने यहां इस मोबाइल कस्टम सर्विस को तेजी से लागू करें, इसके लिए उनको अनुदान या ऋण के रूप में कोई इनसेन्टिव दिया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If any State Government in order to organize these Mobile Customs Service Stations want any number of tractors, we have assured them that we shall see that the necessary number of tractors for organizing such stations are allotted to them. But, naturally, it is for the State Governments and the Agro-Industries Corporations to take the initiative.

वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3 9 5 **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति घी तैयार करने में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले तेलों के जनवरी, 1970 के आरम्भ में मूल्य क्या थे, और उनमें वनस्पति घी तैयार करने पर व्यय के सम्बन्ध में पृथक-पृथक विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में, जब तेल का भाव वही था जो आज है, वनस्पति घी का मूल्य 55 से 60 रुपए प्रति कनस्तर था ; और

(ग) वनस्पति घी का मूल्य किस कसौटी के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The market quotations for indigenous oils normally used for the manufacture of vanaspati in addition to imported oils as on 1st January 1970 are given below :

Rs. per tonne

Groundnut Oil	4,100 - 4,350
Cottonseed Oil	4,150
Sesame Oil	4,500 - 4,905

The prices of vanaspati are fixed from time to time under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, which was issued under section 3(1) of the Essential supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 and which continues to be in force under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The prices are fixed having regard to the prices of raw oils and other relevant considerations.

One of the vanaspati factories has filed a Writ petition in the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh challenging the validity of the control of vanaspati under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act and the Essential Commodities Act, and Government's authority to fix controlled prices for vanaspati. They have also challenged the present procedure of the determination of the raw oil prices and of fixing vanaspati prices. The entire matter, therefore, is *sub judice*.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस वक्त जो मूल्य निर्धारित करने का सिस्टम है, वह पूरी तरह से फेल हो गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि न तो कनज्यूमर खुश है और न प्रोड्यूसर । पिछले एक साल में वनस्पति की कीमत आठ बार बढ़ी है । आज हालत यह है कि चारों तरफ ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है । दिल्ली में एक एक टिन पर आठ आठ रुपये की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिये या तो ग्राउन्डनट को कन्ट्रोल करेंगे और या वनस्पति को डीकन्ट्रोल करेंगे, या और क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिससे वनस्पति की रेगुलर सप्लाई हो और वह लोगों को ठीक कीमत पर मिले ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as immediate needs are concerned, we are trying to impart edible oils including sunflower and soyabean oils which would be useful for the Vanaspati industries, etc. Basically the problem arose because there has been some shortfall in production, as in the area where groundnut is grown there was failure of rains and the groundnut crop was not as per our expectations. This is the main difficulty. In order to overcome this difficulty and in order that anti-social elements should not exploit the situation, we have taken steps—for instance, restricting credit etc., so that hoarding does not develop.

As far as the immediate problem of production is concerned, Goveement is taking steps to see that the immediate problems are discussed with the manufacturers and I hope some solution will be found out. But, unfortunately, some writ is pending in the High Court. Because of that there are some difficulties.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि क्या सरकार ग्राउन्डनट को कन्ट्रोल करेगी या वनस्पति को डीकन्ट्रोल करेगी ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I don't think decontrol at this stage when the commodity is in short supply is desirable. As far as decontrol is concerned, I am very positive that we cannot decontrol it. On the contrary, we have advised the State Government to take positive steps so that distribution is regulated.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सरकार ने अभी इस उद्योग को डीलाइसेंस किया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त कैपेसिटी कितनी है और रेक्वायरमेंट कितनी है । क्या यह सही है कि पिछले दिनों में प्रोडक्शन काफी घट गया है ? यदि हां, तो कितना घट गया है क्या इसकी रेगुलर सप्लाई करने के लि सरकार ग्राउन्डनट को कन्ट्रोल करेगी, ताकि भाव को बार-बार न बदलना पड़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At present, there are about 60 vanaspati factories in the country and their total capacity is 7.91 lakhs tonnes. The production in 1969 was 4.81 lakhs tonnes and the actual production is slightly less than the installed capacity.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : What are the actual requirements ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About 5 to 6 lakhs tonnes; that means that our production is not very much short of requirements.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : हमारे देश में 55 वनस्पति यूनिट काम कर रहे थे । कुछ महीनों से उनमें से 9 यूनिटों ने काम बन्द कर दिया है, जिससे प्रोडक्शन बहुत कम हो गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन 9 यूनिट्स के काम बन्द करने का क्या कारण था और सरकार

उनके प्रोडक्शन को चालू करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही हैं। लोगों को खालिस घी खाने को नहीं मिलता है। अधिकतर लोग वनस्पति खा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह महंगा हो गया है वह 110 रुपये टिन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है, ताकि वे 9 यूनिट, जो पिछले चन्द महीनों में बन्द हो गये हैं, अपना प्राडक्शन शुरू कर दें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The reason appears to be that the prices of edible oils or other oils which are used for manufacture of vanaspati have gone up, and they think that the prices which Government have fixed are on the lower side.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What does he think?

AN HON. MEMBER : He does not think.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Therefore, some of the factories are having difficulties in production. As I have already submitted, we are taking steps to discuss with them and see if the difficulties can be solved by mutual discussion.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Blackmarketing is going on. What is the Food Minister doing about it?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Two of the main reasons why the vanaspati manufacturing units have declared that they will have to close down the entire production by the end of the month are the shortage of oilseeds in the country and the delay in the import of 52,000 tonnes of soyabean oil and secondly the fact that the price revision which used to be once a fortnight before has now been stupidly revised to once every two months in spite of the very wide fluctuations in the oilseeds and commodity market. May I know whether Government would not only take steps to expedite the import of soyabean oil in time but also come back to the original formula of price revision in time so that these factories may get some consolation in time ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the import programme is concerned, we are trying to expedite it, and we shall be importing not only soyabean oil from the USA but we are also thinking of importing edible oils like sunflower oil; even if hard currency is required for importing these oils, we are prepared to see that the necessary hard currency is made available for importing oils for meeting the requirements of the vanaspati factories and other requirements.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : What about the price revision which used to be done once a fortnight before ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the old formula?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already stated in the main reply that there is a writ petition pending and the matter is, therefore, *sub judice*, and, therefore, I would not like to say anything.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, it has nothing to do with this. How can he hide behind the writ petition?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : This is a wrong answer.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you forgive me, Sir, the question Hour is not meant for words to emanate from this side and to be replied to by words emanating from the other side. The question and answer must have some correlation.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is the entire Vanaspati Control Order which has been challenged, and that has nothing to do with this question.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि मूंगफली के तेल की कमी है और दूसरी तरफ वह कहती है कि वह दूसरे देशों से सोयाबीन का तेल इम्पोर्ट कर रही है। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि सरकार ने, नैशनल सीडज कारपोरेशन ने, किसानों की सोयाबीन

बोने के लिए एनकरेज किया, लेकिन जब उन्होंने सोयाबीन बो कर तैयार किया, तो न नैशनल सीडज कार्पोरेशन उसको खरीदती है और न कोई व्यापारी खरीदता है । लोगों के पास सोयाबीन भरा पडा है । तो फिर वनस्पति की कमी कैसे दूर होगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If there is soyabean available in the country, I shall be glad if the hon. Member would inform my Ministry. We shall take steps immediately to see that all soyabean, produced by the farmers would be purchased, and arrangements would be made to purchase whatever soyabean is produced in the country.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

गोहत्या के बारे में सरकार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

SNQ. 5 **श्री कमलनयन बजाज:**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री राम चरण :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:
श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाय तथा गोवंश की हत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के बारे में सरकार समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ;

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समिति के कुछ सदस्यों ने अपनी कार्यावधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही अपने त्यागपत्र दे दिये थे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर क्या प्रभाव पडा है ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2816/70*]

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : मन्त्री महोदय जानते हैं कि यह सवाल और यह मसला बहुत ही अहमियत रखता है । देश की अधिकतर जनता का इस मामले के अन्दर एक बड़ा उद्विग्न भाव रहा है और पिछले कई महीनों से आचार्य विनोबा जी इस बारे में व्यग्र हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) मैं थोड़ी भूमिका इसकी देना चाहता हूं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, भूमिका आप न दें, आप सीधा सवाल करें ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह जानते हैं या बता सकते हैं कि आचार्य विनोबा भावे इसके बारे में बड़े उद्विग्न थे और उन्होंने एक शिष्टमण्डल श्री ढेबरभाई की अध्यक्षता में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के मुख्य मन्त्री से मिलने के लिए भेजा, उनका मिलना भी हुआ था, उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला और उसके बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कोई नीति-निर्माण करने का निश्चय किया गया है या नहीं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : विनोबा जी ने क्या कार्यवाही की इसकी मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : मंत्री महोदय को यह भी जानकारी है कि क्या जगद् गुरू शंकराचार्य जी कल यानी 13 तारीख को आचार्य जी से मिलने जा रहे हैं और वह इस भाव से मिलने जा रहे हैं, जहां तक खबर मिली है कि गायों का मसला यदि उचित मात्रा में हल नहीं हुआ तो इसके बारे में कुछ आन्दोलन या सत्याग्रह करने की सलाह लेने के लिए जा रहे हैं । आचार्य जी की भी जो भावना इसके बारे में है वह जाहिर है । तो इस बारे में यदि सरकार की तरफ से कोई स्पष्ट घोषणा आ जाय जिससे कि लोगों का और जनता का समाधान हो जाय तो उद्विग्नता देश में मिट सकती है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : विनोबा जी वे यहां जा रहे हैं या नहीं इसकी जानकारी तो मुझे नहीं है लेकिन जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य आन्दोलन करना चाहते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में तो इस वक्तव्य में लिखा हुआ है, इस वक्तव्य को सदस्य महोदय पढ़ें तो गवर्नमेंट की नीति और हमारी भी उद्विग्नता इस प्रश्न पर जाहिर हो जायगी । इस मौके पर मैं फिर आपसे अपील करूंगा जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य से और उनके सहयोगियों से, जो गो-रक्षा चाहते है कि वह इस समिति में सहयोग दें ताकि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजें और जल्दी से जल्दी हम उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही कर सकें ।

श्री रामचरण : क्या मन्त्री जी यह बताएंगे कि गऊ रक्षा हो जिससे स्लाटरिंग बन्द हो जाय उसके लिए गो-सदनों को विलेज-लेविल पर स्थापित किया जायगा जिससे देहात में गउएं ढंग से पाली जा सकें? क्या विलेज लेविल पर कोई ऐसी स्कीम आप बनाएंगे जिससे हर गांव के अन्दर गोशाला स्थापित हो सके और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको इमदाद प्रदान करे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है और जितने लोग गो-रक्षा चाहते हैं वह इस काम को हाथ में ले तो बहुत उपयोगी होगा ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, सर्वदलीय गो-रक्षा महाभियान समिति का संतोष देने के लिए और उन की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी । पीछे चल कर यह बडे खेद की बात है कि समिति ने उस कमेटी का बहिष्कार कर दिया मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी उन्होंने गो-रक्षा महाभियान समिति के उन सदस्यों और नेताओं को बुला कर पुनः उन का विश्वास प्राप्त कर के उन्हे इस बात के लिए तैयार करने का प्रयत्न किया कि वह इस कमेटी में शामिल हो जाय और सहयोग दे कर काम करे यदि नही किया है तो क्या उन का विचार ऐसा करने का है? और साथ ही यह बताएं कि अगर समिति का यही रुख रहा तो यह आप की कमेटी किस तरह से काम कर सकेगी और उसका परिणाम देश के लिए जनता की आशाओं के अनुकूल कैसे होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं फिर अनुरोध करूंगा सदस्य महोदय से कि जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उसको पढ़ लें तो बहुत से जो प्रश्न उन्होंने किए हैं उनका उत्तर उनको वक्तव्य में ही मिल जाएगा । मैंने कई बार जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य के पास पत्र लिखा है और उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि कोई भी कमेटी मिलती है तो सम्भव है कि सिफारिश में मतैक्यता न हो और इसीलिए कि चूंकि मतैक्यता होने की सम्भावना नहीं है इसलिए कमेटी से अलग हो जाएं, कमेटी का कार्य चलाने की परम्परा के अनुरूप नहीं होता है । मैंने बराबर उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि गो-रक्षा का काम चल सके इसके लिए आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वह इसमें सम्मिलित होकर इस काम को पूरा कराएं जिससे सरकार उन पर अमल करा सके ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने यह कहा था कि क्या कभी मन्त्री महोदय ने यह यत्न किया कि उनको बुलाकर उनसे सीधे बात करें और उनको कंविस करें कि वह समिति में शामिल हों, यह कभी किया गया ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने कहा कि मैंने कई बार लिखा है . . .

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : बुलाने को लिखा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : बुलाने को औपचारिक रूप से उन सदस्यों से तो बातें नहीं हुई है लेकिन गो-रक्षा महाभियान समिति के और सदस्यों से मिले हैं और उनसे बराबर मैंने यही अनुरोध किया है कि अच्छा होगा कि महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधि कमेटी में

शामिल होकर उसके कार्य को पूरा करने में सहयोग दें।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गौ-रक्षा आन्दोलन को स्थगित कराते समय भारत सरकार के प्रधान मन्त्री और हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सम्पूर्ण गौ-वध के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का काम यह कमेटी करेगी और उस कमेटी में से 29 सदस्यों ने गवाही देने से इन्कार कर दिया, उसका आधार यह था कि कमेटी ने जो आश्वासन खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने दिए थे उसको पूरा नहीं किया। इसके अतिरिक्त दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सम्पूर्ण गौ-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का प्रस्ताव पारित करके और कानून बना कर यहां भेजा है, मैं खाद्य मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के उस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में आपका क्या विचार है ? क्या उसे पार्लियामेंट में रखकर उसको कानून की शक्ल देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

इसके अलावा सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा ने पिछले 6 मार्च को यहां पर एक कन्वेंशन बुलाया था। उसमें भी यही बात थी। तो उसमें हमने यह बात कही थी कि खाद्य मन्त्री का जो बयान आने वाला है उसके बाद हम निर्णय करेंगे। इस बयान को देखने के बाद पता चलेगा कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप स्पष्ट रूप से घोषणा करें तो शायद भावी आन्दोलन रुक सकता है वरना जरूर गो-रक्षा आन्दोलन चलेगा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : भारत सरकार ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उस पर दृढ़ है। जहां तक कमेटी की कार्य-शैली का प्रश्न है उस प्रस्ताव में ही था कि अपनी कार्य-शैली कमेटी खुद निर्धारित करेगी : जहां तक टर्म आफ रिफ्रेंस का सवाल था, समिति की जब प्रथम बैठक हुई तो उसमें यह प्रश्न उठाया गया और उसकी व्याख्या सरकार से पूछी गई। हमने उसकी व्याख्या भेज दी। वह व्याख्या भेज देने के बाद एक साल तक यह समिति बैठती रही। सदन के सदस्य इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह व्याख्या सन्तोषजनक नहीं होती तो उसके बाद समिति नहीं बैठती और उसी वक्त यह कदम उठाया जा सकता था। हमने इसका अर्थ यही समझा कि जो व्याख्या हमने भेजी थी, यह व्याख्या सन्तोषजनक है और एक साल तक समिति मिलती रही। उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज भी थे। एक साल के बाद व्याख्या पर फिर झगड़ा हुआ और कुछ लोगों की राय हुई कि सरकार से फिर पूछा जाय। फिर वहीं पर समिति के सदस्यों ने तय किया कि सरकार से पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। चेयरमेन ने फैसला किया कि जो कुछ लिखित हमारे पास है, वह पर्याप्त है। अगर हम इसी पर बहस करें कि सम्पूर्ण गो-वध को बन्द करना है, तो उसकी कठिनाइयों पर विचार करते हुए उसमें मत-भिन्नता हो सकती है।

उसके बाद महा-अभियान समिति के जो तीन सदस्य वहां पर थे उन्होंने इस को ठीक नहीं समझा। हां किसी ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया। कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र दिया था, त्याग-पत्र नहीं दिया, वह धारणा गलत है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम बैठक से विदडरा (असहयोग) करते है.... (**व्यवधान**) ....जो कुछ आश्वासन सरकार ने दिया था, उससे हटने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : मैंने दिल्ली के बारे में पूछा था, उसके बारे में भी बता दीजिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : दिल्ली का क्या है, उसको देखूंगा और उस पर विचार करूंगा।

डा. गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सरकार ने उस समिति के पास जो टर्म्ज आफ रेफेन्स भेजी थी, उसके अनुसार यह बात भी थी कि सम्पूर्ण गौ-वध बन्द किये जाने के

सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाय, इस पर वह समिति विचार करे ? एक वर्ष तक वह समिति जरूर चलती रही, लेकिन एक वर्ष में जब उन तीन सदस्यों को यह पता लगा कि इस पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, बल्कि यह बात सोची जा रही है कि सम्पूर्ण गो-बध बन्द होने में बहुत सी कठिनाइयां है, इसलिये सम्पूर्ण गो-वध बन्द करने का प्रश्न न उठाया जाय--- क्या यह बात सही नही है ?

क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये थी, उसके स्थान पर कितना समय हो गया है, क्या इस पर विचार किया गया है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो प्रत्यक्ष है । जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किया है---वह रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आई, यह भी उनके सामने जाहिर है । जो सदस्य उसमें शामिल नहीं हुए, जिनको सन्तोष देने के लिये वह कमेटी बैठाई गई थी, तो उसकी बैठक करना मुनासिब नहीं समझा गया । ऐसी स्थिति में 6 महीने में वह रिपोर्ट कैसी आती । मैं तो उस कमेटी में नही था, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है कि किसी भी कमेटी के सदस्य बैठें और पहले से ही निश्चय कर लें कि उसमें मतैक्य होकर रहेगा, तो यह कैसे हो सकता है । सेठ जी स्वयं बहुत सी कमेटियों में बैठ चुके हैं, वे इस बात को जानते हैं । मैंने स्वयं जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य जी को लिखा कि कमेटियों में ऐसा भी होता है कि सभी सदस्यों की राय एक नहीं होती है, दो राय के साथ भी समिति की सिफारिश आ सकती है और उस पर सरकार विचार कर सकती है ।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Those who advocate the banning of cow slaughter are doing it not because of any love or respect for the cow, as is obvious from the fact that there are a number of stray cows which have outlived their utility and nothing is being done by these people to protect them. In view of the fact that a large number of people eat beef in this country, in view of the fact that beaf is very good for the brain, in view of the fact that the prices of mutton have gone very high and that it is not within the reach of the common people, and also in view of the fact that a substantial non-vegetarian food is required at cheap rates to fight malnutrition in the country, Will the Government give a categorical declaration that they will not inflict a total ban on cow slaughter in this country irrespective of the recommendations of this Committee?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : We stand by article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a clever answer.. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is a straight answer; we stand by article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब, बदकिस्मती इस देश में यह है कि मजहबी बातों को सियासी रूप दिया जाता है । और जब कि इलेक्शन नजदीक हो तो और ज्यादा स्यासी रूप दिया जाता है मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा--यह करोड़ों आदमियों के जजबात का सवाल है, इस मामले में जल्द-से-जल्द फैसला किया जाय । जब अकबर और बाबर के वक्त में हमारे देश में गऊ-कशी बन्द थी तो आज क्यों बंद न हो--जंद आयद दुरुस्त आयद---जो करना है फौरन कीजिये । ये लोग ख्वामख्वाह मजहब का रूप देकर सारी फिजा को खराब करते है, देश को कमजोर करते है । इसलिये गऊकशी बंद होनी चाहिये, आप कोई डेट मुकर्रर करें, कब तक इसको करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He gave only a suggestion; he did not ask a question.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा सीधा सवाल है । मैं यह कहता हूं कि इसको जल्द-से-जल्द किया जाय, अगले इलेक्शन से पहले इसका ऐलान

कीजिये कि हमने सारे देश में बंद कर दिया ताकि फिरकापरस्त पार्टियां नाजायज फायदा न उठा सकें। ये लोग इसका स्टण्ट बनाते हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप कब तक फैसला करेंगे, इसका जल्द फैसला करें।

My request is that an immediate decision should be taken in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving his suggestion; he is not asking a question. Will you please read the rules?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have read the rules and I have put a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Sushila Nayar.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I hava put a question and I press for an answer.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठेंगे या नहीं। बैठ जाइये।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I protest against this. यह क्या बात हुई, मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलवाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तो आपका बिहेवियर ठीक होना चाहिये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं तो आपकी इज्जत करते-करते मर गया और आप कहते है कि मेरा बिहेवियर खराब है। यह क्या बात हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको सजेशन दे रहे हैं, अगर सीधा सवाल करे तो ठीक है। सप्लीमेन्ट्री सवालों में सजेशन्ज की इजाजत नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैंने सीधा सवाल पूछा हैं - वह कब तक फैसला करेंगे। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के मुताबिक आप अपना निर्णय कब तक लेने वाले है?

SHRI RANGA : It is the privilege of the Speaker to say that it is a suggestion or action.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said; he does not listen.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My question was this. By what date or by what time is the hon. Minister going to make a decision in the matter?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question now, in the present shape.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I shall humbly request the hon. Member to go through the statement that has been laid on the Table; he will find an answer to his question.

MR. SPEAKER : I strongly disapprove of the conduct of this Member.

डा० सुशीला नैयर : क्या यह सही है... कि हर साल कलकत्ते में हरियाणा के 30 हजार गाय-बैल कटते है, क्या यह संख्या नस्ल-सुधार में एक साल में जो अच्छे गाय-बैल हम पैदा करते हैं, उससे अधिक है? क्या यह भी सही हैं कि सरकार की यह नीति है कि यूजफुल कैटल दूध देने वाले और काम में आने वाले कैटल काम के जानवर कत्ल न किये जाय? यदि हां तो क्या कारण है कि यह नीति अमल में नहीं आ रही है? इस को अमल में लाने के लिये और हरियाणा के जो गाय-बैल वहां पर कटते हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है, क्या तजवीज है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : कलकत्ते में कितने कटते हैं, ये आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन एक चीज सदन को समझ लेना बहुत आवश्यक है कि हरियाणा से जो गाय-भैंस कलकत्ते जाते है, वे कटने के लिये नहीं जाते हैं।

डा.गोविन्द दास :लेकिन वे काटी जाती हैं।... (**व्यवधान**)....

श्री जगजीवन राम : शांति रखिये सेठजी। मैं भी जानता हूं। सदनको मालुम होना चाहिए कि हरयाणा के बहुत लोगों की आजीविका गाय और भैंस के दूध के ऊपर निर्भर करती है।

बहुत सी गायें और भैंसे कलकत्ता बंबई इस लिए जाती है क्योंकि हरयाणा के लोग वहाँ पर जाकर दूध का व्यापार करते है । वे गायें और भैंसे जब सूख जाती है तो उनको वहां पर रखना उनके लिए उपयुक्त नहीं होता । मैं ने कुछ यत्न किया था और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सुशीला नेयर जी और दूसरे ऐसे लोग जोकि गोरक्षा के लिए उत्सुक है उनका सहयोग चाहूंगा कि गोरक्षा का एक अंग वे यह भी जान ले कि गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की तरफ से भी वे गाय और भैंसे जिनकी नस्ल अच्छी है उनको कलकत्ता से निकालने का यत्न करे बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर और इसमें हम भी कुछ सहायता देना चाहेंगे ताकि उन गायों और भैंसों को दूसरी जगह ले जाकर उनका उपयोग किया जा सके । ... (**व्यवधान**)....

SHRI J. H. PATEL : In view of the impending Committee report, I would like to ask one thing. There are two types of slaughters in this country : those who want to eat them for which they feed them well and then cut them. Then there are those who do not want to eat them but they also kill them by extracting only milk without feeding them. The second kind of slaughter is the biggest slaughter in our country, and that is also done by those are actually protesting against the worst kind of slaughter because it has some religious sentiments attached to it. I would categorically say that one community kills it to eat and the other community which opposes it but kills the cows by getting milk only without feeding them, both are bad. That is why, while defining cow slaughter, will you include those kind of people who extract milk only without feeding them and kill them, so that they may also be punishable as the other people who are punished? Will you include this kind of slaughter also?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The first category will be covered by article 48 of the Constitution, and the second category is covered by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that more than 30 per cent of the people in India enjoy beef-eating and prefer beef to mutton or any other kind, and in view of the fact that the Supreme Court has interpreted the banning of cow slaughter as banning of bull slaughter this has been very categorically said—may I know whether the Government are going to ban bull slaughter also along with cow slaughter?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: I have already given the Government's stand. We stand by our statement and also by article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court judgment which will be implemented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : After getting the co-operation of the mutts, we have got the co-operation of Dr. Sushile Nayar so far as cow protection is concerned. I am very happy that the hon. Minister has got this co-operation. (*Interruption*) I just want to know whether all those who want to co-operate in preventing all kinds of slaughters going on in this country can all come together in one platform so that we can go ahead with the solution of this problem?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is he suggesting unity of Syndicate and Indicate on this issue? (*Interruption*)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : In 1957 there was a report submitted by Shri Ashoka Mehta Committee formed by the Government. In that report there is mention of one question, about cow slaughter. If you allow the old, stray cows to carry on like this, it will adversely affect the agriculturists also. So, the Government must take a serious view about this slogan of cow slaughter. Secondly, our country is a secular State, not a religious State. People of certain religious believe in eating beef. Those who are opposing cow-slaughter also eat beef due to other circumstances. May I know whether Government will seriously consider the Ashoka Mehta Committee report and also the secular nature of our State before coming to any decision in this matter?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The terms of reference of the cow protection committee about which this question has been raised, cover all these aspects. The committee has to take into consideration all these aspects before making its recommendation.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत एक लोकतन्त्र है, क्या यह भी सत्य है कि भारत के संविधान में एक डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल है जिसमें गो-बन्दी की बात कही गई है, क्या यह भी सत्य है कि गांधी जी का नाम लेकर यह सरकार चलती है और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि इस देश के अन्दर जो विदेशी जातियां जैसे मुसलमान आये ... (**व्यवधान**) ... मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं । उन लोगों ने भी इस देश में शांति स्थापित करने के लिए और अधिकतर लोगों की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए गो हत्या को बन्द किया। तो क्या मैं आपसे पूछ सकता हूं कि आप देश के अन्दर शान्ति चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर लोक तन्त्र चाहते हैं और लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा की दृष्टि से और संविधान की दृष्टि से क्या आप इस मामले में कोई पहल करेंगे ? जो लोग आज बीफ खाने की वकालत कर रहे हैं वे दूसरों की भावनाओं से खिलवाड़ करते हैं । उनको अपनी भावनाओं का ख्याल नहीं लेकिन हम दूसरों की भावनाओं का ख्याल नहीं करेंगे तो क्या इस देश के अन्दर शान्ति रहेगी ? क्या आप इस मामले में पहल करेंगे । इस्लाम के अन्दर नहीं कहा गया है कि बीफ खायें हीं । तो क्या इसमें पहल करके आप इसका सारा हल निकालेंगे ताकि देश के अन्दर शान्ति भी रहे, देश की परम्पराएं भी जीवित रहें और गांधी सैंटिनरी के इस वर्ष में गांधी जी की बात भी पूरी हो ? इस प्रश्न को बजाये पार्टी पालिटिकल बनाने के इसको नेशनल इश्यु समझ कर आप कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि मधोक जी ने आज गांधी जी के अस्तित्व और उनके उपदेशों को महत्व दिया । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री बलराज मधोक : कोई भी अच्छी बात कहेगा, हम उसको मानेंगे ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह सत्य है कि हमारे यहां लोकतन्त्र है, यह भी सत्य है कि एक वर्ग के नागरिकों की भावनाओं का आदर करना है तो दूसरे वर्ग के नागरिकों की भावनाओं का भी आदर करना चाहिये । ... (**व्यवधान**) .

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : ऐसी बात नहीं करते (**व्यवधान**) ... हमारी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाई जाती है । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : ये बिलकुल गलत बोल रहे हैं । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं तो आपके नेता का उत्तर दे रहा हूं, कम से कम अपने नेता का तो आदर कीजिये । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री मु. अ. खां : इस मुल्क में सबसे बड़े गद्दार ये लोग हैं । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री जगजीवन राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहने जा रहा था कि मधोक जी और दूसरे सदस्यों को मालूम है कि देश के अधिकांश हिस्से में गो हत्या बन्द है कानूनन । सारे उत्तर भारत में जम्मू कश्मीर से लेकर ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : अगर आप में हिम्मत थी तो हिन्दू कोड बिल क्यों बनाया, इण्डियन कोड बिल क्यों नहीं बनाया ? ... (**व्यवधान**) ... बिल्कुल साफ है कि आप स्वयं कम्युनल भावनाओं को भड़काते है । ..... (**व्यवधान**) .....

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने थोड़ा सा धीरज नहीं रक्खा । मैं किसी की भावना को उभाड़ने के लिए यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं जो संवैधानिक स्थिति है और जिस संविधान के 48

वें आर्टिकल का उल्लेख किया गया है मैं भी उसी संविधान और उसके रेलेवेंट आर्टिकिल का उल्लेख करते हुए यहां पर जवाब देना चाहता हूं ।

मैं यह बतला रहा था और सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में गो हत्या कानूनन बंद है और विशेषकर जिस इलाके में बहुत ज्यादा आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है वहां पर बंद है लेकिन जहां पर वह नहीं बंद है वहां पर आन्दोलन नहीं चलाया जाता है । स्थिति यह है कि जहां बंद है वहीं पर आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . जम्मू और काश्मीर में बंद है, हरियाणा और पंजाब में बंद है । राजस्थान और गुजरात में बंद है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बंद है, बिहार में बंद है, उड़ीसा में बंद है और मध्य प्रदेश में बंद है, कानूनन बंद है । इसी तरह वह आधे महाराष्ट्र में व आधे तेलंगाना में भी कानूनन बंद है । इतने स्थानों में वह कानूनन बंद है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . संविधान के आर्टिकिल 48 का जो सवाल है और जिसका उल्लेख श्री बलराज मधोक ने किया है मैंने बार-बार अभी दुहराया है और सरकार ने उसके सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य भी दिया है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 48वें अनुच्छेद की अपने जजमेंट में जो व्याख्या की है उसको देखते हुए जिन प्रान्तों और जिन इलाकों में अभी इस 48वें अनुच्छेद के ऊपर आचरण नहीं किया गया है वहां पर भी हम सम्बन्धित सरकारों से अनुरोध करके उस पर आचरण करायेंगे । इस काम में हम सभी का सहयोग चाहते हैं सिर्फ आन्दोलन करने से ही यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा ।

दूसरे मैंने कहा कि आन्दोलन भी वहां किया जाता है जहां वह बंद है । आन्दोलन वहां नहीं किया जाता है जहां पर बंद नहीं है। हमारा प्रयत्न यही है और इसमें हम सबका सहयोग चाहते हैं । हम उन राज्यों में जहां वह अभी बंद नहीं है केवल उनसे अनुरोध व अनुनय विनय करके संविधान के 48वें अनुच्छेद पर अमल कराने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : ऐसे राज्यों व इलाकों में जहां अभी गो वध बंद नहीं है वहां इसे बंद कराने के हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कानून क्यों नहीं बनाती है । केन्द्र का कानून बनने से सब ठीक हो जायेगा । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के अनुसार केन्द्र स्वयं कोई कानून इसके लिए क्यों नहीं बनाता है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सेठ जी बहुत विद्वान पुरुष हैं और संविधान को भी वह खूब समझते हैं । उनको मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि संविधान के अनुसार यह अधिकार हम को प्राप्त नहीं है :

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन समिति द्वारा किया गया कृषि समस्याओं का अध्ययन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

396. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965 में खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय के तत्वाधान में नियुक्त की गई कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन समिति ने किन कृषि समस्याओं का अध्ययन किया था;

(ख) इन समस्याओं के बारे में उक्त समिति द्वारा सरकार को दिये गये सुझावों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) इन सुझावों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । (**ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 7—2817/70**) ।

Equal Opportunity to M.P.s to Participate in All India Radio Broadcasts

*397. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some representations from some Members of Parliament that equal opportunity for taking part in the A.I.R. commentaries is not given to all Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to remove this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). Some letters have been received and a few questions have also been put down in Parliament regarding Participation by M. Ps. in commentaries, talks etc. over All India Radio.

Members of Parliament, like others are invited to broadcast over All India Radio on the basis of their specialisation in particular fields, intimate knowledge of the subject and suitability for the particular broadcast, consistent with AIR's programme requirements. As such the question of providing equal opportunity to all M. Ps for taking part in AIR commentaries does no arise.

यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

*398. **श्री बृजराजसिंह कोटा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे यंत्रीकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के कर्मचारियों ने वहां के 9 कर्मचारियों को अकारण ही नौकरी से बर्खास्त करने के विरोध में दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 1970 को वहां के महाप्रबन्धक के निवास पर प्रदर्शन किया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नौकरी से बर्खास्त किये गये उन कर्मचारियों को पुनः बहाल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं। हाल में कोई भी पदच्युति नहीं की गई है और कोई प्रदर्शन भी नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

One Union for one Industry

*399. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made to have one Union in one industry;

(b) whether any legislation is likely to be brought on the line of one brought in West Bengal or Kerala; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c) The matter is under examination in the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour and in consultation with the various interests concerned.

Kerala Minister's Broadcast on 22nd January, 1970

*400. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri K. M. George, Transport Minister of Kerala was allowed to broadcast on the 22nd January 1970 against an agitation led by Kerala

State Road Transport Employee's Association;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Shri George made distorted varsions of agitation and slanders against political parties;

(c) whether Government are aware that this is just against the policy shaped and implemented by Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the Station Director, AIR, Trivandrum, Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Shri K.M. George broadcast an appeal on 22.1.1970 in connection wich the strike in the Kerala Road Transport Corporation.

(b) and (c) The broadcast did not infrainge any of the provisions of AIR Code.

(d) Does not arise.

Withdrawal of Strik Notice by Culcutta dock workers.

*401. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workmen representatives of Calcutta Docks have agreed to withdraw the notice of strike:

(b) if so, whether it will cover the clerical and the supervisory staff; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The demand for decasualisation of clerical and supervisory staff under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, was discussed at a meeting held on 5th February, 1970 at New Delhi attended by the representatives of the concerned interests. It was decided to prepare and publish a draft registration scheme under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 for Clerical and Supervisory Staff of Calcutta Docks within a period of six weeks. Accordingly, the Union also agreed to withdraw their strike notice dated the 24th January, 1970.

Assessment of Impact of All India Radio Broadcasts on Foreign Listeners

*402. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of IMFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ever made any attempt to assess the impact on the foreign listeners of broadcasts from the Foreign Service Division of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and whether any improvement or change was found necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA):(a) Yes, Sir. This is a continuous process.

(b) Any change considered necessary and feasible in the programme Pattern is always carried out as far as Possible.

Fixation of price of Agriculture Produce during fourth Plan.

*403. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the statement made by the Punjab Agriculture Minister that the prices of agricultural commodities be announced for the entire Plan period at a stretch rather than announcing them for year to year; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government have seen a press report relating to a statement about fixation of prices of foodgrains said to have been made by the Punjab Food Minister

(b) The Minimum support/procurement prices are fixed at present for major foodgrains during each marketing season, taking into account various factors such as, shifts in the cost of production, price relations with competing crops, changes in weather conditions, etc. It is the view of the Govt. of India that it is desirable to examine these prices each season.

Loans to Ryots of Tamilnadu Cultivating IR-8

*404. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.4 crores only to the Tamil Nadu Government for disbursement to ryots cultivating IR-8 in the Navarai and Swaranavari seasons in the State;

(b) if so, whether the State Government had asked for Rs. 4.4 crores on this account;

(c) if so, the reasons for giving only Rs. 1.4 crores; and

(d) whether the State Government has requested for original demand of Rs. 4.4 crores and, if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE)(a) to (d). The State Government had requested in November 1969 for additional short-term loan of Rs. 4.4 crores, both for fertilisers and seeds, for their special programme, by relaxation of the normal conditions. Short-term loan aggregating to Rs. 1033.68 lakhs for various inputs had already been sanctioned to the State on the basis of their normal entitlement. In veiw of special circumstances, it has been decided to sanction additional short-term loans by relaxation of the normal limits on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by State Government. So far, an additional amount of Rs. 50 lakhs for fertiliser taccavi and Rs, 124.75 lakhs for seeds has already been sanctioned.

[Trunk Call Frauds

*405. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether "trunk call" frauds, as recently detected in Calcutta Telephone District, have been detected elsewhere, if so, where and how many;

(b) the steps taken to prevent trunk-call frauds; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No such frauds have been reported at other places.

(b) and (c) The existing procedure will be examined in the light of the fraud detected and will be streamlined, to guard against such frauds.

Loans to Farmers by Central Bank of India for Boosting Food Production.

*406. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bank of India has decided to finance at least three lakh farmers directly by the end of 1973-74 to boost Food production;

(b) if so, the States from which these farmers will be chosen for help,

(c) how these finances will be utilised by these farmers; and

(d) whether this bank has already helped certain farmers and if so, in what way the farmers have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the activities of the Central Bank of India extend all over the country, all the States would be benefitted under the Scheme.

(c) These finances would be utilised by farmers for purchase of inputs, equipment and for development of land including irrigation.

(d) Yes, Sir. Till the end of December, 1969, Rs. 22 crores have been advanced for financing agriculture in about 23,000 accounts. Farmers used this finance for various purposes mentioned in answer at (c) above.

Khosla Committee's Recommendation on Working and Constitution of Films Censor Board

*407. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whethre it is a fact that certain recommendations have been made by the Khosla Committee pertaining to the Censor Board's constitution and working;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain recommendations have been opposed by the Committee of India Motion Pictures Producers Association ; and

(d) if so, what are those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing Khosla Committee's recommendations on constitution and working of the Central Board of film Censors and the views of Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2818/70*]

Mode of Recruitment of Workers in Collieries in Bihar and West Bengal in Private Sector

* 408. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private sector collieries in West Bengal and Bihar separately and the number of workers employed in these collieries ;

(b) in how many collieries of West Bengal and Bihar separately, workers are recruited directly by the owners and in how many collieries the system of recruitment through contractors prevails ;

(c) the number and proportion of permanent workers in the collieries of West Bengal and Bihar seperately;

(d) whether it is a fact that workers recruited through contractors are cheated by their employers in many ways; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating any step to abolish contract labour system in the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) :

	Bihar	*West Bengal*
(a) No. of collieries	399	195
No. of workers	167301	123000

(b) The system of recruitment of labourers by colliery owners/managements through contractors is not now in vogue in the collieries.

(c) 81977, 49% — Bihar

108700, 87% — West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

(e) Yes.

Charges against Administration of Super Bazar, New Delhi

*409. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administration of Super Bazar, New Delhi has been charged of various accusations; and

(b) if so, what are its details and what steps Government are taking in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Trade Union Congress demand for an embargo on automation

* 410. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether a demand has been made by the 28th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress for an embargo on all pending or proposed schemes of automation including computerization, until the Committee appointed by the Government to examine all aspects connected with it gives its conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : Apart from newspaper reports that the All India Trade Union Congress held its 28th Session at Guntur from January 28, 1970 to February 1, 1970, and passed certain resolutions, Government have no other information about the conference or the demands made at it.

Nationalisation of Sugar industry in U.P. and its Constitutional implication

*411. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of nationalization of sugar has been decided for Uttar Pradesh alone; and

(b) if so, whether that decision violates provisions of the Constitution of India inasmuch as it is a Union subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNSAHIB SHINDE):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उन्नत बीज उद्योग के विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये सहायता

*412. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री आत्म दास :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्नत बीज उद्योग का विकास करने की एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी फार्मों में कुछ नये बीजों के बारे में अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन नये बीजों का का विकास किया गया है तथा उक्त उद्योग के विकास कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है और क्या उन किसानों को कोई सहायता दी जायेगी जो अपने निजी फार्मों में इन बीजों को उगाना चाहेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) संकर तथा अन्य फसलों की नई विकसित की गई उन्नत किस्मों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने 1963 में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की स्थापना की थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारें भी उन्नत बीजों के उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को अपनाती हैं। देश में गैर-सरकारी बीज उद्योग भी प्रगति कर रहा है। हाल ही में, अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में एक तराई विकास निगम की स्थापना की गई है।

(ख) मुख्य खाद्य, चारे तथा व्यवसायिक फसलों की नई अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के विकास के लिए, अब अनुसन्धान सम्बन्धी बहुत कार्य किया जा रहा है। भारतीय कृषि

अनुसन्धान परिषद ने कई अखिल भारतीय समन्वित फसल सुधार परियोजनायें बनाई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में कृषि विभागों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान भाग लेते हैं।

(ग) देश में संकर मक्का, ज्वार और बाजरे, मिश्रित मक्का तथा धान और गेहूं की बौनी किस्में विकसित की गई है। बीजों की नई किस्मों के विकास के लिए अनुसन्धान करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है।

बीज उद्योग से गहरा तथा निकट से सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है ताकि आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके और आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध की जा सके। परन्तु उन किसानों को सहायता देने की कोई योजना नहीं है जो कि अपने निजी फार्मों में नये बीज का उत्पादन करेंगे।

पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर के शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

*413. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री**: क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर से अब तक कुल कितने शरणार्थी भारत आये हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने शरणार्थियों को किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया गया है, और

(ग) शेष शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Pak Radio propaganda over incidents in India

*414. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRODCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whethere it is a fact that the Pakistan Radio stole a march over the AIR in reporting incidents in India and very often they were coloured and biased;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the AIR issued late rebuttings and such rebuttings failed to obliterate the initial propaganda made by Pakistan; and

(c) whether with the installation of the Super Power Transmitters, the Indian efforts to counter Pak Propoganda has gained any success and if not, the furthar measures that are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTSR OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) It is not correct to say that Radio Pakistan has stolen a march over All India Radio in reporting incidents in India. Radio Pakistan puts out in its service anti-Indian propoganda aimed at distorting the image of India and to denigrate in its achievements. It often tries to highlight incidents and events affecting law and order.

(b) Consistent with the basic principles underlying the Tashkent Declaration, All India Radio takes every care to rebut false propaganda by giving the correct picture and projecting objectively the Indian point of view on important issue.

(c) A Super Power Transmitter at Calcutta has since been commissioned and a Super Power Transmitter at Rajkot is also expected to be commissioned soon. These two Transmitters would further strengthen our existing External Services considerably. Efforts are also constantly made to improve the programmes of these services.

शराब बनाने के लिये अंगूरों की फसल का विकास

*415. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में उगाये जाने वाले अंगूरों से बढ़िया किस्म की शराब बनाकर करोड़ों रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमायी जा सकती है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस उद्देश्य के लिये अंगूरों की बेलों को उगाने के विकास के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) अभी तक शराब की निर्यात सम्भाव्यता स्थापित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) खाने के उद्देश्य से अंगूरों के विकास के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Election Campaigning over All India Radio.

*416. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the question of allotment of broadcasting time to political parties for election campaign over AIR in the light of the changed political situation;

(b) if so, the new Government proposales; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative, the reasons for not going in for reconsideration?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA):(a) to(c). Government are willing to consider the question of allowing political parties the facility of broadcasting in connection with their election campaigns provided the parties agree among themselves about the basis for the allotment of time and other details.

Programme to Educate Common voters Through mass Media.

*417. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to organise mass publicity through all the mass media to educate the common voters about rights and duties of franchise; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and(b). There is at present no separate programme to organise mass publicity to educate the voters, though in the context of democracy, the significance of franchise is brought home to the people using all media. Special information drive in specific terms is taken up only immediately befor the General Elections.

Requirement and Import of Tractors

*418. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest annual estimated number of tractors required to meet the country's demand for mechanisation and modernisation of farming;

(b) the number, value and specifications of the tractors imported from each country during 1967-68,1968-69 to 1969-70 and their number, value and specification proposed to be imported during 1970—71; and

(c) the estimated number of imported tractors lying out of use for want of spares, the requirement of foreign exchange therefor and the steps being taken to secure such spares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). A Statement

giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in library See No. LT.—2819/70*]

Paid Holiday for workers

*419. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on the number of paid National and festival holidays for the workers;

(b) whether the National Commission on Labour has expressed its views on the subject; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour has recommended that uniformity in the number of paid National and Festival holidays is desirable and each employee in a calendar year should be allowed 3 National and 5 Festival holidays. Government have accepted this recommendation in the sense that such uniformity is desirable and commended the same to the State Governments for taking necessary action.

Helicopter Mail service between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

*420. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that helicopter mail service is being introduced between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh as an experimental measures; and

(b) if so, whether the economics of such service has been examined in detail?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) A fortnightly helicopter mail service utilising the spare capacity of the service operated for the Border Road Development Board has already been started between Chandigarh (Punjab) and Keylong (Himachal Pradesh) with effect from 16.2.70 as a regular measure during winter season when the Rohtang pass remains snow-clad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Canning of Fish

2601 SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise steps taken by Government to supervise the canning of fish and enforce scientific and hygienic processes of canning; and

(b) the steps taken to check up violations of the standards laid down for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION(SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No general arrangements have been introduced by the Central Government to supervise the canning of fish and to enforce scientific and hygienic processes of canning. The Indian Standard Institution has laid down standards for five varities of canned fish, but these standards are not mandatory. The bulk of the fish canned in the country is exported. Export of canned fish is confined almost exclusively to shrimp. A scheme of preshipment inspection for canned shrimp was introduced in April, 1965. This Scheme was operated by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology until 1st may, 1969 when it was transferred to the Export Inspection Council of India. Compulsory inspections are carried out under this scheme in terms of Section VII of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection). Act, 1963.

For the purchase of canned fish for the Defence Forces the Army Purchase Organisation in the Deptt. of Food have introduced system of registration of suppliers and inspection of their factories.

(b) Under the pre-shipment inspection scheme, samples of consignments of canned shrimp intended for export are subjected to organoleptic and bacteriological tests. Consignment which do not confirm to the

specifications are rejected. So far as canned supplies for the Defence forces are concerned, the products are inspected during processing as well as after the supplies are tendered. Detailed laboratory tests are conducted to ensure proper quality.

Modern Bakeries

2602 SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of modern bakeries set up in the country with foreign assistance, with the location, capital investment, quantity and value of annual production of each;

(b) the particulars and salient details of foreign collaboration in each case;

(c) the reasons why the price of the bread is higher than privately produced bread;

(d) the components of chemicals with which the bread is fortified and the reasons for doing so;

(e) the reasons why the flavour of the bread is not as good as the bread sold by Britania; and

(f) how many more bread manufactur-ing units are proposed to be set up and when and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in library See. No. LT. 2820/70*]

(b) The plant and machinery valued at Rs. 116 lakhs have been received as a gift from the Government, of Australia and Canada under the "Colombo Plan". Technical assistance for installation of the plants and training of the technical personnel have also been provided under the "Colombo Plan" by the donor Governments.

(c) The price of "Modern Bread" is same as far other comparable brands of sliced and wrapped bread, produced by the Mechanised Bakeries in Private Sector.

(d) "Modern Bread" is fortified with Vitamin "A", Vitamin "B Complex" (Riboflavin, Thiamine and Niacin), Iron and Lysine, to make it more nutritions.

(e) The flavour is considered to be better than other brands.

(f) No decision has been taken in regard to the further expansion of the Company.

Indiscriminate use of Fertilisers and Insecticides

2603. SHRI BABORAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of certain comments made in Lucknow on the 5th November, 1969 by the Director General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research while inaugurating a seminar that there had been an indiscriminate use of fertilisers, insecticides, fungicides and pesticides by farmers, if so, its reaction; and

(b) whether in view of this warning from a responsible scientist, Government propose to change its policy and cut down the use of fertilizers and insecticides, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO, OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. The Director General, CSIR had warned against injudicious and excessive use of fertilisers. Use of fertilisers in India as compared to agriculturally advanced countries of the world, is low. India is hardly using 10.96 Kg. nutrients per hectare as against 626·25 kg. per hectare in Netherlands, 371.25 Kg. per hectare in Japan and 75·74 Kg. per hectare in the USA. The amount of fertilisers used in India is not only low but also a fraction of the optimum level required for normal production of crops. Thus, the question of any ill effects of excessive use of fertilisers does not arise. Extension personnel have been teaching the farmers judicious and balaneed use of fertilisers in the light of deficiencies revealed by soil tests.

The pesticides are also being used by our farmers rather sparingly and in limited quantities. The current level of consumption is estimated at about 900 gms. per hectare as against 1,400 gms. in the USA and 2,000 gms. in Japan. Pesticides are now recognised as one of the important inputs for agricultural production. A succulent plant grown from a good seed, well fertilised and watered, is susceptible to pests and diseases and needs protection by use ofpesticides etc. These plant protection chemicals, if properly used according to directions and recommendations are considered safe. The States and Union Territories have a network of extension services upto the village level and they educate the farmers on the proper use of these pesticides.

(b) In view of the above, this observation does not warrant a change in the policy.

Persons registered with Employment Exchange, Delhi

2604. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have registered their names for various posts in the employment exchanges in Delhi during the year 1969 and out of them who have got the jobs;

(b) the number of ex-military men and technical personnel amongst them; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide them with jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The number of registrations during 1969 was 1,36,573. Separate information in respect of persons, out of this number, who got jobs is not available. However, the total number of pla ements effected during the year was 29·885.

(*b*) *Category of persons*	*Registrations*	*Placements*
Ex-military men	4,389	475
Technical personnel	12,519	1,426

(c) *Steps* : Various development schemes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan are expected to creat more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed. In addition, efforts are made, within the resources available, to provide vocational guidance, employment counselling and training facilities to the unemployed persons through Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme etc. with a view to improving their employability.

Production of Foodgrains in Gujarat and quantity supplied by centre during 1969-70

2605. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of foodgrains of all kinds in Gujarat, the quantity supplied by the Central Government and its consumption in State during the year 1969-70;

(b) whether supply by the Centrral Government to Gujarat State is sufficient; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains in Gujarat for 1969-70 are not yet available as the rabi crop is yet to be harvested. The total quantity of foodgrains received by the Government of Gujarat from the Central pool during the period 1st April 1969 to the end of February 1970 was 2.55 lakh tonnes. In addition about 45,000 tonnes wheat was supplied/despatched during this period from the Central pool to the roller flour mills in the State. Figures of total consumption of foodgrains in Gujarat are not available. The quantity of foodgrains distributed in the State through the public distribution system during the period April 1969 to February 1970 was, however 3.19 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). While the supplies of wheat from the Central pool to Gujarat are according to the State's demand due to limited availability of rice and

coarse-grains in the Central pool, their full demand in respect of rice and coarse-grains could not bemet.

Strength of Workers in Factories in States

2606. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of factories emloying 20 workers and more, from 1967-68 to 1969-70, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the total number of factories employing (i) up to 20 workers and total number of workers employed in them, (ii) between 21 and 100 workers and total number of workers employed in them, (iii) between 101 and 500 workers and total number of workers employed in them, (iv) between 501 and 1000 workers and total number employed in them, and (v) 1001 workers and above and total number employed in them, State-wise and year-wise from 1967-68 to 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Information is available for the calendar year 1967. and 1968. Three statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No, L.T. 2821/70*]

Central Assistance for Minor Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat

2607. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance asked by the Government of Gujarat for minor irrigation schemes in 1969-70;

(b) the amount given by the Central Government to Gujarat towards the minor irrigation schemes during the year; and

(c) whether Government are going to increase the amount in this financial year for the drought affected area of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). According to the pattern in vogue, Central assistance is not related to any individual programme/schemes, but it is provided by the Centre on block loan and grant basis in respect of the Annual Plan as a whole. No separate financial assistance was asked for by the Government of Gujarat for Minor Irrigation Schemes during 1969-70, nor had any particular Central assistance been allocated by the Government of India for Minor Irrigation Schemes during the year.

(c) The schame of "development of chronically drought affected areas" is in the State Sector during the current financial year. However, 10per cent of the Central assistance to the State will be available in the 4th Plan period for special problems such as chronically drought affected areas, etc.

Appointment of Field Publicity Officers

2608. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the examination and interview were held for the post of Field Publicity Officer during the months of July and December, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that selected candidates were informed of their selection in the month of April, 1969;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the police verification were completed during the month of May, 1969;

(d) whether appointment orders have not so far been issued to the selected candidates; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay in issuing appointment orders and the time likely to be taken in issuing the appointment orders?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. An examination and thereafter an interview were held in the months of July and December, 1968,

respectively, for selections of some candidates for appintment on *ad hoc* basis, as Field Publicity Officers. These appointment were proposed to be offered for a temporary period pending oppointment, on regular basis, of candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission as per rules.

In the meantime, an open competition was held by the U. P. S. C. in April 1969 for recruitment to Grade IV of the Central Information Service, to select candidates for appointment as Field Publicity officers and to other posts. Action for appointment of Field Publicity Officers on *ad hoc* basis was not, therefore, proceeded with.

Top-Ranking Carnatic Musicians in India

2609. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of 'A' grade and 'Top Ranking' artistes in the Carnatic music throughout India ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : A list of 'Top-Ranking' and 'A' grade karnatic Music artists of All India Radio is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2822/70*]

Selection of Artistes for National Programme (Karnatic Music)

2610. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the artistes are selected for National Programme (Karnatic Music); and

(b) the names of the members of the Committee, if any, which selects the artistes for the National Programme (Karnatic Music)?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). Only those artists who are graded 'A' and 'Top ranking' are generally booked for National Programme. Selection is made by music experts in the DG AIR on the advice of the Chief Producer in consultation with the Heads of Stations concerned. The grading, the present qualities of performance and the age of the artists are important factors which are taken into account while making the selection.

Payments for Working on T. V. Programmes

2611. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the following persons were booked on Television Programmes in the past six months (i) Shri Chanchal Sarkar, (ii) Shrimati Indu Jain, (iii) Shri Joga Rao; and

(b) the payments made to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a)

(i) Shri Chanchal Sarkar .. 10 times

(ii) Smt. Indu Jain .. 10 times

(iii) Shri Joga Rao .. 39 times

(b) The information as to payment made to a person for participation in a programme is for official use only and it will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Carnatic Vocal Recitation on Television

2612. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no Carnatic Vocal Recitals are included in the Television Programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that no Carnatic musicians residing in Delhi have appeared in the Television Programme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fees for Translation of Scripts for All India Radio

2613. SHRI DELVEEKAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the fees paid to translators to translate scripts for All India Radio;

(b) whether the fees paid to Government employees are lower than those paid to non-Government employees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Normally, in All India Radio, translation of scripts is done by the staff artistes engaged on monthly fees. However, when an outsider is engaged for this work, fee varying from Rs. 100-200/-, keeping in view the ability of the Translator and the duration of the script, is paid.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Industrial Units in West Bengal

2614. SHRI JYOTIMROY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Labour Minister, Shri Krishnapada Ghosh, addressing the Labour Welfare Day Function in Calcutta on the 17th January 1970, said "Over 48,000 workers had been thrown out of jobs because of motivated closure of 161 industrial units; and

(b) if so, his reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Assessment of Annual Erosion of Food Producing Soil

2615. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment during the last five years or so regarding annual erosion of the food producing soil in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent soil erosion in different parts of the country and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No exact assessment has been made by the Government during the last 5 years regarding the annual erosion of the food producing soils in different parts of the country. It is, however, roughly estimated that approximately 50 m. hect. of such areas suffer from soil erosion and are in need of soil conservation treatment on a priority basis.

About 10 million hect. of land under various land uses in the country have been treated with Soil Conservation measures from the first Plan to 1968-69. The type of works which have been executed to prevent erosion include contour bunding, graded channel terraces, bench terraces in the hills and on rolling topography, gully and ravine control and reclamation works, water management on irrigated areas, nala bunding, check dams, grassland development, protected afforestation on eroded lands, and soil conservation treatment of River Valley Project Catchments to chack sedimentation and prolong the life of the Dams.

In the 4th Plan, an area of 6.43 million hectares will be treated under the Soil Conservation Programme with an outlay of Rs. 153.32 crores.

Control over the use of Pesticides

2616. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps which Government propose to take to seek expert advice in the country to formulate suitable measures for controlling the use of pesticides like D. D. T. dieldrin and aldrin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Government of India have already got the expert advice contained in the report of the Thacker Committee published in 1967. This report gives in detail the harmful effects of pesticides used for controlling insect pests, diseases, redents and weeds. As a result, the Insecticides Act, 1968 has been enacted and with the implementation of this Act, improper use of pesticides including D. D. T. dieldrin and aldrin will be checked.

Income Tax Returns of AIR Chief Producers

2617. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Producers of A. I. R. have been submitting details of their income from different sources to Government; and

(b) if so, how much of such income has been shown by the Chief Producer of Hindi Features ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, sir; they are not required to do so.

(b) Does not arise.

भूमि सुधार के लिये संविधान में संशोधन

2618. **श्री क. मि. मधुकर :**
श्री अ. क. गोपालन :
श्री भगवान दास :
श्री गणेश घोष :
श्री उमानाथ :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल ही में आयोजित हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, सरकार ने भूमि की जुताई तथा उसके स्वामित्व से सम्बन्धित भूमि सुधार के प्रश्न पर संविधान के सम्बन्धित अनुच्छेद में संशोधन करना स्वीकार नहीं किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से भूमि सुधार करने में राज्यों के कानून कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या विशिष्ट कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). 28-29 नवम्बर, 1969 को भूमि सुधार पर हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में भूमि सुधार के क्रियान्वयन में आई कानूनी और संविधानिक कठिनाईयों पर विचार किया गया । राज्य सरकारों के सामने आई मुख्य कठिनाईयां इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) भूमि सुधारों के क्रियान्वयन में देरी और बाधायें उपस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से भूमिधारी अनावश्यक मुकदमेबाजी का आश्रय ले रहे हैं और भूमि सुधारों के क्रियान्वयन के विरुद्ध संविधान के अनुच्छेद 226 के अधीन बड़ी संख्या में सिविल नियमों के माध्यम से उसे रोकने के आदेश प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं ।

(ii) परिवार के सभी सदस्यों द्वारा धारित भूमि के कुल क्षेत्र पर भूमि की

अधिकतम सीमा को कम कर अधिकतम सीमा को लागू करने के लिये अधिकतम भूमि के कानूनों को और अधिक कड़ा करना या विशिष्ट छूटों को वापिस लेने से अनुच्छेद 31 ए (1) के उपबन्ध 2 के अनुसार चालू बाजार दर पर मुआवजा देना पड़ सकता है।

(iii) अनुच्छेद 31 ए का संरक्षण, कृषि सम्बन्धी विधान के उपायों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण नहीं दे सकेगा तथा हाल ही में बनाये गये भूमि सुधार कानून यथा केरल भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1969 के क्रियान्वयन में बाधा उपस्थित हो सकती है यदि ऐसे कानून विशिष्ट रूप से नवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं किये जाते।

राज्य सरकारों ने इस से पूर्व भी इन कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख किया है और खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने सम्मेलन में दिये अपने अभिभाषण में इन समस्याओं के बारे में विचार प्रकट किये थे। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 226 के अधीन भूमिधारियों द्वारा अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करने के कारण भूमि सुधारों के क्रियान्वयन में आई कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री ने बताया कि भूमि सुधार कानूनों की सुरक्षा के लिए संविधान में प्रथम, चतुर्थ और सत्रहवें संशोधनों द्वारा तीन बार संशोधन किया गया है। बहुत से मुख्य भूमि सुधार कानून नवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किये गये हैं और मूलभूत अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आधार पर उनको चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती है। अनुच्छेद 31 ए (1) में 'सम्पदा' शब्द को विस्तृत कर दिया गया है ताकि कृषि सम्बंधी कानूनों के संरक्षण में सारी कृषि भूमि सम्मिलित हो जाये और वह अनुच्छेद 14, 19 और 31 के उल्लंघन के आक्षेप से बच सके। यह सब मुकदमेबाजी की बहुलता को रोकने के लिये कहा गया है और जहां तक मूलभूत अधिकारों का सम्बन्ध है यह सम्भव नहीं है कि उच्च न्यायालय भूमि सुधार कानूनों के बारे में सामान्यतः हस्तक्षेप करेंगे। अतः मुकदमेबाजी को रोकने के उद्देश्य में सफलता प्राप्त करने में यह सम्भव होना चाहिये ताकि स्थानीय भूमि सुधार कानूनों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करके राज्य विधान सभा में भूमि सुधारों को तीव्रता से ला सकें। जहां तक अधिकतम सीमा उपबन्धों के पुनरीक्षण का सम्बन्ध है, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री ने बताया कि सत्रहवें संशोधन के विषयन के समय कृषि विभाग को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि अनुच्छेद 31 ए (1) का उपबन्ध दो ने किसी राज्य विधान-सभा के अधिकतम सीमा को कम करने या रोकने के अधिकार को छीन नहीं लिया और कथित उपबन्ध केवल भूमि अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में लागू होंगे और वह भी जहां अधिकतम सीमा से कम निजी खेती की जाये, जो कि राज्य कानूनों के अनुसार किसी भी समय लागू हो।

संविधान में संशोधन के लिए दिए गए सुझावों पर विधि मंत्रालय की सलाह से सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया जा रहा है। गोलकनाथ के मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए मूलभूत अधिकारों को कम करने या वापिस लेने के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन करने में कुछेक व्यावहारिक कठिनाईयां हैं।

सत्रहवें संशोधन के द्वारा 'सम्पदा' शब्द की परिभाषा में विस्तार होने से, अनुच्छेद 31 ए कृषि संबंधी विधान की पर्याप्त संरक्षण प्रदान करता है और हाल ही के अधिनियम की जो नवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, प्रत्यक्षतः उस अनुच्छेद का संरक्षण प्राप्त है।

Conversion of Kaziranga Game Reserve in Assam as a Natural Zoological Park

2620. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to arrest the extinction of one horn rhino;

(b) whether Government have decided to protect this rare species and to convert the Kaziranga game reserve in Assam as a natural Zoological Park;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Government has taken the following steps to arrest the extinction of one horned Rhino:—

The Indian Board for Wild Life recommended the protection of the rhino in its very first meeting in 1952. The Rhinos are accordingly protected under Assam Rhinocerous Preservation Act, 1954 and in West Bengal killing and shooting of Rhino is prohibited.

The State Government of Assam have indicated that areas where rhinocerous are found, are declared sanctuaries and antipoaching measures like opening of beats, new camps, construction of patrolling tracks, watch towers etc. have been adopted.

The State Government of West Bengal have pointed out that they have maintained protective staff for protection and promotion of this species. They have also prohibited shooting and killing of this animal.

(b) and (c). Government have already taken steps to protect this rare species.

The Government of Assam have since published the Assam National Parks Act, 1968, according to which they are empowered to declare by notification in the official gazette areas of natural beauty or for their educational, scientific, archaeological, Zoological or historical importance as a National park. The information as to whether Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary in Assam is proposed to be declared as a natural Zoological park under this Act is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) Does not arise.

International Conference for Bird Protection Migratory Animals and Pathological Survey

2621. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any International Conference for Bird Protection Migratory Animals and Pathological Survey was held in the month of December, 1969;

(b) if so, the number and names of the countries which participated in the Conference; and

(c) the decisions taken in the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference of Asian Continental Section of International Council for Bird Preservation was held at Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary during December, 1969.

(b) The required information is being collected.

(c) The resolutions of the above Conference are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Libray. See No. LT—2823-/70*]

Setting up of Rural Growth Centres

2622. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested setting up of the rural growth centres in the country;

(b) if so, what would be objectives of the centres; and

(c) how these centres will be financed and the names of the places where the centres are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) and (b). A scheme of Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres has been approved by the Planning Commission to be taken up during the Fourth Plan. The scheme seeks to identify potential growth centres as also viable rural communities around them in a few selected areas, and envisages, in this connection, setting up of twenty 'Research and Investigation Cells' in the select areas to undertake survey, collection and study of all relevant data with a view to identifying potential growth centres and a scheme of delineation of associate villages around them and prepare a 'Plan of development' as would enable the centres to pick up viability and tap the full development potential over a period of time. Thus the main objective of the Project is to study the factors and proceses involved in coordinated area development around emerging growth centres.

(c) The scheme is a centrally sponsored one and the entire expenditure would be met by the Centrel. Decision in regard to the location of Project Cells is being taken in consultation with the State Governments.

Supply of Treated Seeds to Farmers

2623. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted by the Planning Commission, it has been found that the supply of treated seeds even though has increased yet its increase is not sufficient to keep up the tempo of agricultural production in the country;

(b) if so, what particular steps are being taken to ensure adequate supply of treated seeds to the farmers; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Working of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation

2624. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the working of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation involving policy matters; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The administration of the Employees, Provident Fund is the concern of Central Board of Trustees. The Provident Fund authorities have reported that certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Department of the Home Ministry involving policy matters have been accepted recently by the Board of Trustees. They have not yet been referred to Government for approval. The Administrative Reforms Commission have not made any recommendation in regard to working of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Strike Notice by Sugar Industry Workers' Representatives

2625. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHAUBILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether representativ of the workers in the Sugar Industry have issued a call to go on strike on the 23rd February, 1970 in support of their demand for wage revision and nationalisation of industries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. A strike call was reported to have been issued.

(b) The question of wage revision has already been considered by the 2nd Sugar Wage Board and its recommendations are

now before the Government. The demand for nationalisation has been brought to the notice of the concerned Department.

पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद घेराव की घटनायें

2626. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद घेराव की कुल कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा एकत्रित की गई जानकारी के अनुसार इसके परिणामस्वरूप गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्र सरकार के उद्योगों को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है, और

(ग) घेराव के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने उद्योग बंद हो गये हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी. संजीवैया): (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार जनवरी, 1970 के अन्त तक घेराओं की संख्या 539 थी। तीन औद्योगिक इकाईयां अस्थाई रूप से बंद हुईं, परन्तु बाद में पुनः चालू हो गईं। उद्योगों को हुई अनुमानित हानि के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

गांवों में सरकारी गोदामों की स्थापना

2627. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीणों के लाभार्थ उन बड़े-बड़े गांवों में नगरों जैसे ही सरकारी गोदाम स्थापित करने की किसी परियोजना पर विचार करेगी जहां किसानों को निर्धारित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक सामान मिल सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. एरिंग) : (क) से (ग). चौथी योजनावधि में ग्राम सेवा समितियों और विपणन समितियों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के वितरण की योजना राज्य योजना स्कीमों की अंग है, जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई अलग योजना का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

चौथी योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में पम्पों का लगाया जाना

2628. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कितने पम्प लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा कुल कितने गांव उठाऊ सिंचाई परियोजना से लाभान्वित होंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में, मध्य प्रदेश में 33,000 सिंचाई पम्पसेट 4 नलकूपों को ऊर्जा देने का लक्ष्य राज्य योजना परिव्यय में निर्धारित किया गया है। फिर भी, संस्थानात्मक संसाधनों आदि से उपलब्ध अतिरिक्त धन की सहायता से अतिरिक्त पम्पसेटों 4 नलकूपों को ऊर्जा देने की आशा की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नल-कूप

2629. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक कुल कितने नल-कूपों को विद्युत् प्रदान कर दी गई है तथा उक्त योजना के अधिन और कितने नये नल-कूप लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) इस समय उनकी संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में नल-कूप लगाने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता अथवा अनुदान मांगा है; और यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि मांगी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथासहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक लगभग 200 नलकूपों को अर्जित कर दिया गया है राज्य सरकार को आशा है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग 7000 नल-कूप लगा दिए जाएंगे ।

(ग) राज्य में नल-कूप लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता अथवा अनुदान नहीं मांगा है । वास्तव में चालू पद्धति के अन्तर्गत समस्त केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को वार्षिक योजना के लिए ब्लाक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में निर्मुक्त की जाती है और किसी अलग कार्यक्रम या योजना से सम्बधित नहीं होती । अलग, अलग लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए धन नियतन करना मुख्यरूप से राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है । अतः नल-कूपों जैसी किसी विशेष योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता या अनुदान देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Shortage and Imports of Edible Oils

2630. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and causes for shortage of edible oil in India;

(b) the steps so far taken to meet this shortage through more production and more judisious distribution of available internal supply;

(c) the quantity of each variety of edible oil planned to be imported in the course of the coming six months;

(d) whether Government agree that this huge import of edible oils means loss of scarce foreign exchange resources vitally needed for our industrial development; and

(e) whether Government agree that failure to maintain a proper balance between different sectors of our economy is responsible for the acute scarcity in this particular field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The present shortage of edible oils is mainly a case of demand outstriping supply. Demand has risen with rise in population as well as income. On the other hand there have been fluctuations in production due to vicissitudes of monsoons as oilseeds are predominantly grown under rainfed conditions.

(b) Intensive cultivation measures on the lines of the package programme are being adopted to boost up the production of oilseed crops in the potential areas. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been implemented since 1966-67 for increasing production of groundnut in potential areas. In addition double crooping of groundunt during rabi/summer season has been taken up over larger areas under irrigation in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. Increased exploitation of other resources like cottonseeds and solvent extraction of oileakes has also been taken up.

(c) Imports of edible oils programmed for 1970 include the following :—

Name of Commodity	Source	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Re/Crores)
1. Soyabean oil	U.S.A. (under P. L. 480)	52,000	11·12
2. Sunflower oil	U.S.S.R. (under barter agreement)	5,000	1.35
3. Rapeseed	Canada Development Assistance Programme (about 8,000 tonnes of rape-seed oil)	25,000	2·70
			15·17

(d) Yes Sir, the position, however, is that the import of soyabean oil at (1) above will be on local currency terms of payment under P. L. 480— in terms of which the entire commodity cost is payable in rupees. Expenditure of foreign exchange has to be incurred on freight on 50% of the oil and to the extant Indian bottoms are not available, on the remaining 50% as well. The sunflower oil at (2) above, has been obtained under a barter agreement providing for exports of woolen knitwear to the U.S.S.R. of value equivalent to the f.o.b. value of the imported oil. The supply of rapeseed by Canada at (3) above, will be made against a development loan repayable, over a period of 40 years without interest.

(e) No, Sir.

Provisions in Law for Conducting Annual General body Meeting of Co-oprative House Building Societies

2631. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agenda, annual audited accounts, profit/loss statement and report of activities are sent to all the members under registered cover a fortnight or so before the annual General Body meeting of a registered Cooperative House Building Society, which are sought to be passed by the General Body; if so the relevant provisions in law;

(b) if not, how these items are passed without providing sufficient time to members to examine and consider these items including financial and policy matters and the reasons for not having such a provisison for Cooperative House Building Socitties in Delhi ; and

(c) whether Government consider to incorporate such a provision and advice all the registered Cooprative House Building Societies and authorities to ensure strict observance of it and take action against the defaulters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AUGRICULTRUE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) to (c). The bye-laws of the cooperative societies registered under various Cooperative Societies Act of the States generally provide for the agenda proposed for the Annual General Body Meeting being sent 14 days in advance. The annual audited accounts and other detailed reports are not required to be sent in advance. Service by registered post is also not required under law. The Annual Balance Sheets are to be kept in office and be open for inspection by members during office-hours. It is open to members to seek postponement of consideration of any item proposed on the agenda if they need additional time. As the cooperatives are local institutions whose members are residents in the area of their operation, despatch of annual audited accounts, profit/loss statement and report of activities by registered post in advance of the General Body Meeting is not considered necessary.

Promotions of Unqualified Telephone Supervisors to Telegraph Engineering Service Class—II

2632. SHRI ISHAQ SABHALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Delhi Telephone District some Telephone Supervisors who were not qualified even and approved by Departmetal Promotion Committee had been promoted to Telepraph Engineering Services Class II against local vacancies in prefence to qualified persons included in the list drawn up as a result of Departmental Promotion Committee's discussion in January, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps which Government propose to take to do justice to the qualified candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the general policy laid down by Government, a select list remains normally operative only for one year. In any case, it ceases to be in force on the expiration of a period of one year and six months or when a fresh list is prepared, whichever is earlier. The setect list reffered to ceased to be valid on the expiry of one year and 6 months. On expiry of select list, local, vacancies, if any, are filled on seniority--fitness basis. Next DPC for drawal of fresh select list from amongst the qualified candidates is expected to be convened shortly.

Cut in Fund Allocation of Air Imphal

2633. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expenditure sanctioned for the All India Radio, Imphal during the current year, is being cut by 30 percent or so; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the actual amount spent by the All India Radio, Imphal during the period and the reasons for the cut in the sanctioned expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The budgetary position of All India Radio, Imphal is as follows:-

Sanctioned Budget Grant 1968-69.	Actual Expenditure 1968-69.	Sanctioned Budget Grant 1969-70	Revised Estimate 1969-70
*Rs. 5,97,800	Rs. 6,40,090	Rs. 6,36,700	Rs. 6,72,600

*The figures do not include the amount relating to Establishment Charge in respect of officers.

Damage to Crop at Thonbal, Manipur due to Hailstorm

2634. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whethere a severe hailstorm destroyed crops at Kakching side in the Thonbal Tehsil, Manipur on the 31st Octomber, 1969;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) the relief so far given to the peasants and the land owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from Mani-

pur and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Failure of Presiding Officers to Give Distinguished Seal Marks in Panchayat Elections in Manipur

2635. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent Panchayat Elections in Manipur, the Presiding Officers feiled to give distinguishing mark seals on the ballot papers on a large scale and as a result their election results are announced on a filmsy minority vote;

(b) if so, in how many polling stations such kind of material failures on the part of the Presiding Officers took place; and

(c) the steps Government took to meet this kind of failure on the part of the election functionaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPARATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) to (c). Information has been called for, from the Manipur Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Panchayat Elections in Manipur

2636. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayat elections have been held in a peaceful atmosphere in Manipur;

(b) the number of Panchayats which have elected new Pradhans and members;

(c) whether any Panchayat is yet to have elections; and

(d) when the two-tier system is to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) to (d). Information has been called for, from the Manipur Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Adjudication Appeal on Retrenchment in Manipur, P. W. D.

2637. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur P.W.D. Employees Union have applied to the Labour Commissioner, Manipur for adjudication of the dispute caused by the retrenchment of work-charged workers from the P.W.D. Manipur and for declaration of the retrenchment illegal and void; and

(b) if so, the progress in the aforesaid adjudication?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D.SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals

2638. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Government in implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser industries;

(b) whether some concerns are already paying wages higher than those recommended by the Wage Board; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to give wage rise to the workers who are not getting any benefit from the Wage Board recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) The recommendations are being implemented through the State

Governments. A statement showing the avaible information regarding progress of implementation is laid on the table of the House [*plased in library. See No. LT. 2824 /70*]

(b) Information is not avaible.

(c) The Wage Board has itself made recommendations on this point.

Case of Staff Artistes of AIR pending with Government Labour Machinery

2639. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI VISWANATH MENON :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI N. SIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain cases regarding Staff Artistes of All India Radio are pending with the Government Labour Machinery and that the representatives of the Director General have signed an agreement to uphold the provisions of Seciton 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

(b) Wheter it is also a fact that the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act have been unilaterally violated by the Management of All India Radio, terminating the services of certain employees ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

मध्य प्रदेश में लगाये गये टेलीफोन

2640. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में, जिले-वार, कितने टेलीफोन लगाये गये और इस समय वहां जिले-वार कितने टेलीफोन हैं ;

(ख) इस समय टेलीफोन के लिये प्रतीक्षा सूची में, जिले-वार, कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में टेलीफोनों के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र, जिले-वार, प्राप्त हुए थे और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) (ग) आवश्यक सूचना विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** LT-2825/70) आम तौर पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उनके लिए कराये गये पंजीकरण के क्रम से दिए जाते है और जिन आवेदकों ने 1969 के दौरान इनके लिए आवेदन दिया था, उन्हें उनकी बारी आने पर टेलीफोन दिया जायेगा । यह भी हो सकता है कि उनमें से कुछ को उनकी बारी आने पर अब तक टेलीफोन मिल चुका हो ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में हड़तालों, तालाबन्दी और घेराव की घटनाएं

2641. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री पश्चिमी बंगाल में हड़तालों, तालाबन्दी और घेराव के बारे में 20 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 660 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जानकारी कब तक एकत्रित कर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) पूर्ण सूचना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यथाशीघ्र।

Appointment of an Enquiry Commission on the Working of Community Development and Panchayati Raj System

2642. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI N. R. LASKER :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI JAGESWAR YADAV :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have recently appointed an Enquiry Commission to go into the working of the Community Development and Panchyati Raj system;

(b) if so, the scope of the enquiry; and

(c) when the report of the Commission is likely to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERIAG) : (a) and (b). Government have recently approved a proposal for the setting up of a High-Power Commission to go into the working of the Community Development and Panchayati Raj institutions in the country. The High-Power Commission has not yet been appointed. Broadly, the Commission will examine the present structure and working of the community Development block organisations in the country with a view to determining the extent to which they have fulfilled the objectives for which they were set up; examine laws and regulations concerning Panchayati Raj institutions in the country with a view to determining how far they conform to the recommendations of Balwantrai Mehta Committee and to suggest modifications, if any, for proper implementation of Panchayati Raj programmes; examine how far the Panchayati Raj bodies have fulfilled their role as Local Development Administration, and make recommendations for improving their quality as instruments of democratic decentralisation; examine how far the Panchayati Raj system has helped or hindered the promotion of cohesive village communities, and to suggest measures to ensure democratic and effective functioning of these bodies and formulate guidelines with a view to bringing about simplefication of, and uniformity in, existing Panchayati Raj Acts in various States.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Food Policy by Andhra Pradesh

2643. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :

Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has recently revised its food policy for 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether under the new policy the Andhra Pradesh Government has ablished statutory rationing with immediate effect; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

CO-OPRATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Inter--block restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy (including products thereof) have been relaxed. Previously the State had been divided into six blocks. Now there are only two blocks. The first block consists of the districts of West Godavari and Krishna and the other block of the remaining districts. The percentage of levy on millers/traders in respect of rice has been reduced from 80 to 50 in the first block and from 80 to 25 in the second block. Statutory rationing has been abolished in the cities of Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Vishakapatnam from 15.2.1970.

(d) These new measures have the concurrence of the Central Government.

M. Ps. Reaction to Boardcasts of Chief Ministers and other Leaders

2644. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total reaction received from the members of Parliament with regard to the broadcasts of some Chief Minister and other leaders; and

(b) the nature of reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) A few letters have been received and some Members of Parliament have asked questions in the current session of Parliament on the subject.

(b) It has been alleged that AIR had shown parliality towards the ruling party in the State. The veracity and propriety of certain statements made in these broadcasts have also been questioned.

Selection Grade II Posts of All India Radio

2645. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of Clerks Grade II (Selection Grade II) of All India Radio have not been filled up for a long time ;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies of Clerks Grade II (Selection Grade) lying vacant since 1963, yearwise, both officiating and substantive; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and (b). There are at present 3 substantive and 14 officiating vacancies of Clerks Grade II (Selection Grade). Information regarding the dates from which the posts are lying vacant is being ascertained.

(c) The authorities concerned have been asked to fill the vacancies expeditiously.

Supervision of Nehru Unit of All India Radio Transcription Service

2646. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) who had been supervising the Hindi work in the Nehru Unit of the Transcription Service of A. I. R. during the period from September, 1968 to September, 1969; and

(b) the qualifications of the Supervisor for this language ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Shrimati Vichitra Sen Gupta, Programme Executive was in over all charge of Nehru Unit whith would include Hindi work besides other work of the Unit.

(b) She possesses working knowledge of Hindi, and was also assisted by competent Hindi knowing staff so far as the Hindi work of the Unit is concerned.

Kerala Chief Minister's Press Conference Broadcast Over Air, Trivendrum

2647. SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Trivandrum had broadcast a Press Conference of the Kerala Chief Minister in the month of January, 1970 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister had utilised this Conference to criticise some political parties ;

(c) if so, whether it is not against the accepted policies of the AIR to allow leaders of political parties to criticise other political parties; and

(d) whether Goverment will consider to take action against those officials who are responsible for affair?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Cinerama for Indian Films

2648. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce "cinerama" in the Indian film industry ;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal involves foreign exchange, which India cannot at present afford to spend on this venture.

Centres for Farmers' Education and Training Under High Yielding Varieties Programme

2649. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up 10 more centres for farmers' education and training in selected High Yielding Varieties Programme districts during the year 1969-70;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Districts where these centres have been set up; and

(c) the criteria for the selection of the districts for such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the names of States and Districts where these centres are being set up is at Annexure 'A'.

(c) In selecting the Districts for the location of Training Centres the following are the suggested criteria:

(i) It should be a high-yielding varieties programme District.

(ii) It should be within the reception range of a radio station.

(iii) It should be in close proximity to an Agricultural College, a Research Station or an Agricultural University.

(iv) There should be an Extension Training Centre or similar facility in the District.

(v) It should have a need for functional literacy.

Final selection is made on the basis of the recommendations of concerned State Governments.

Statement

Location of additional Farmers Training Centres allocted during the year 1968-70

S.No.	States/U. Ts.	Location of Centre	No. of Centres allotted
1.	Assam	Arunachal, District Cachar.	1
2.	Gujarat	Tharsa, District Kaira	1
3.	Haryana	Hissar, Distt, Hissar.	1
4.	Kerala	Taliparamba, District Cannanore	1
5.	Tamilnadu	Kovilpatti, District Terunelveli	1
6.	Orrissa	Bhadrak, District Balasore.	1
7.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur, District Bharatpur	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad, District Faizabad.	1
8.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar, District Cooch Behar.	1
10.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry, Union Territory Pondicherry	1
			10

Study About the Working of Block Development Programme in India

2650. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where the Block Development Programme is functioning at present;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to make a thorough study about the successful, or otherwise, functioning of these blocks in each State;

(c) whether Government have asked the State Governments to furnish a full detailed report of working of these blocks in their respective States; and

(d) if so, what is the assessment of Government about the working of these blocks in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY GF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) With the exception of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the Community Development Programme is functioning in all the States and Union Territories at present.

(b) Yes, Sir. Attention in this connection is drawn to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2642 answered today.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Decline in the *Per Capita* Income of Agricultural Labour

2651. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 18th National Sample Survey shows a considerable decline in the *per capita* income of agricultural labourer;

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to improve the conditions of agricultural labourer in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to fix any minimum wage for the farm labour; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be arrived at in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) According to the Rural Labour Euquiry conducted in 1963-64 during the 18th round of the National Sample Survey, the *per capita* income of an agricultural labour household was Rs.147.69 per annum as compared to Rs. 99.40 in 1956-57 according to the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

(b) Agricultural laboures will benefit through the development measures intended to improve economic conditions in rural areas. They will also derive some benefit from special schemes intended for backward classes and scheduled castes and tribes. In addition, provisions for special schemes for housing, training, cooperatives, village industries etc. will serve to improve their conditions.

(c) and (d). Minimum Wages for employment in agriculture in the Central and State spheres have already been fixed by the Central Government and by the concerned State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Fertiliser Promotion Council

2652. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the proposed Fertiliser Promotion Council is likely to start functioning;

(b) the bodies/persons to be represented on the proposed Council;

(c) whether any budget allocation is proposed to be made for the Council during 1970-71; and

(d) if so, the total amount to be allocated to the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture between the Government of India and the fertiliser industry is under consideration. The details are being worked out. The Council is likely to start functioning in early 1970-71.

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs.20,00,000 has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1970-71 for fertiliser promotion. The amount to be allocated to the Council is under consideration.

Food Consumption and Self-Sufficiency

2653. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expected consumption of foodgrains for the whole country in this year; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to become self-supporting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):(a) In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of foodgrains are also elastic to some extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitute foodstuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation, etc. it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of foodgrains requirements/consumption for any given year.

(b) For securing substantial increases in foodgrains production at a rapid rate, a New Strategy for Agricultural Development has been undertaken since 1966-67 and

efforts under this Strategy are being further intensified under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The main elements of the 'New Strategy' include increased coverage under high yielding varieties programme, multiple cropping, development of minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers' education and training and intensification of research and extension.

Control Over Price of Vanaspati Ghee

2654. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would soon control the prices of vanaspati ghee which have been increased arbitrarily and take stern action against the persons indulging in corruption;

(b) the reasons for which Government do not control the prices of oils instead of vanaspati ghee; and

(c) the names of the manufacturers of vanaspati ghee against whom Government have received complaints, the details of complaints and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Prices of vanaspati are already being controlled statutorily. Steps to enforce compliance with the notified prices are also being taken.

(b) A substantial quantity of oil is being produced in the unorganized sector including vallage ghanis spread all over the countryside, and hence control on oil prices has not so far been considered practicable. However, indirect measures aimed at keeping oil prices in check through credit restrictions on bank advances against stocks of oilseeds and oils, augmenting indigenous supplies through imports etc. are being taken.

(c) No specific complaints against any manufacturer of vanaspati have been received.

कृषि प्रदर्शनी

2655. **श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा खेती और अच्छी किस्म के बीजों के बोने के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों की किसानों को शिक्षण देने के लिए 1969 में समस्त देश में कितनी कृषि प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया;

(ख) कितने किसान सरकारी खर्चे पर विकसित सरकारी कृषि फार्मों को देखने गये; और

(ग) उक्त प्रयासों का कृषि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) कृषि विभाग के विस्तार निदेशालय ने 1969 के दौरान 83 प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया इनमें से 23 ऐसी प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया जो राज्य सरकारों निजी संगठनों द्वारा संगठित की गई थी और 56 ऐसी स्वतंत्र प्रदर्शनियां थी जिन्हें निदेशालय ने देहाती और शहरी क्षेत्रों में संगठित किया था। ये प्रदर्शनियां उन प्रदर्शनियों के अलावा हैं जो राज्य कृषि विभागों और कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों ने संगठित की थी।

(ख) वर्तमान समय में, भारत सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई योजना चालू नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत कृषकों को कृषि फार्म अनुसंधान केन्द्रों पर सरकार के खर्चे पर ले जाया जाता हो।

फिर भी, कृषक प्रशिक्षण और कार्यशील साक्षरता की संशोधित योजना में कृषि फार्म अनुसंधान केन्द्रों का कृषकों का पर्यटन कराने के लिये एक व्यवस्था की गई है, जो आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष में कार्यान्वित होगी।

(ग) प्रदर्शनियां कृषकों को, खेती करने के परिष्कृत उपायों का ज्ञान कराती हैं, जिनमें अधिक उपज देने वाली फसलों की किस्में, बहुउद्देशीय खेती, बागवानी, कुक्कुट पालन और पशुपालन निहित है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि और पशुपालन में देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो हाल में प्रगति हुई है उनके विषय में कृषकों को परिचित कराती है। एक सुदृढ़ श्रव्य साधन होने के नाते ये प्रदर्शनियां खेती करने और पशुपालन के सुधरे हुये तरीकों का अपनाने में किसानों में रुचि पैदा करने में सहायता करती है। यह बढ़ता हुआ प्रभाव परिलक्षित देश के कृषि-उत्पादन में होता है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नगरों में टेलीविजन सेवा का विस्तार

2656. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान टेलीफोन सेवा की किन-किन नगरों और क्षेत्रों में व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) उक्त सेवा के अन्तर्गत किन-किन विषयों को प्रदर्शित करने को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) विशेषकर विद्यार्थियों के लिए उक्त कार्यक्रम में किन-किन विषयों को शामिल करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह): (क) बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, श्रीनगर, कानपुर, लखनऊ तथा दिल्ली की वर्तमान सुविधाओं का विस्तार।

(ख) तथा (ग). टेलीविजन सेवा का मुख्य उद्देश्य सामाजिक तथा औपचारिक दोनों ही प्रकार की शिक्षा तथा सूचना देना होगा। कार्यक्रम विद्यार्थियों, किसानों आदि जैसे विशेष वर्ग की आवश्यकताएं भी पूरी करेगा। तथापि, किसी विशेष कार्यक्रम को प्राथमिकता देने का प्रश्न प्रस्तावित टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के बन जाने पर ही उठेगा।

राजस्थान में मूंगफली का उत्पादन

2657. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** (कोटा) : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में मूंगफली का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिये क्रियान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष राजस्थान में मूंगफली की गहन खेती के लिये कितना क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत गत वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष हुये खर्च और उत्पादन का ब्योरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1966-67 से विभिन्न राज्यों में मूंगफली के अधिकतम उत्पादन के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना पर व्यय की गई राशि निम्न प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	व्यय की गई राशि (रुपये)
1966-67	6,01,000 रुपए
1967-68	41,01,152 रुपए
1968-69	37,13,120 रुपए

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत, राजस्थान में मूंगफली की सघन खेती निम्न जिलों में प्रारम्भ की गई थी :-

जिला / एकक	क्षेत्र-लक्ष्य (हैक्टार)
1. चितौड़गढ़	8,000
2. उदयपुर	4,000
3. भीलवाड़ा	4,000

इसके अतिरिक्त, 1969-70 के दौरान उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में, गंग और भाकड़ा नहरी क्षेत्रों के निम्न जिलों में, मूंगफली की खेती नयी फसल के रूप में प्रारम्भ की गई है :-

जिला / एकक	क्षेत्र-लक्ष्य (हैक्टार)
1. हनुमानगढ़	2,000
2. श्रीगंगानगर	2,000

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान् तथाकथित योजना पर 37,13,420 रुपए का कुल व्यय किया गया था। इससे 3,97,655 मीटरी टन अतिरिक्त उत्पादन हुआ था।

टेलीफोन विभाग, जयपुर, के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष

2658. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** (कोटा) : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण किये जाने के कारण जयपुर के टेलीफोन विभाग के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुये हैं कि कुछ कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण दबाव में आकर किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने स्थिति में सुधार करने के उक्त विभाग में फैले असंतोष को दूर करने और विभाग की कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं। विभाग की जानकारी में इस किस्म की कोई बात नहीं।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Refugees settled in Easgaon Rehabilitation Project, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh

2659. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees settled in Easgaon Rehabilitation Project, Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh so far;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the income of these refugees from the crops grown by them, if so, what are the findings;

(c) whether the refugees have demanded their resettlement in some other better area, if so, the reasons given therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Nearly 963 families.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that, in spite of severe drought and/or erratic rainfall in Andhra Pradesh, the migrant families of the first and the second batches obtained an average income of Rs. 818 and

Rs.482, respectively, during the Kharif season of 1968 and Rs. 392 and 633, respectively, during the Kharif season of 1969.

(c) Yes, Sir. The reasons given are:—

(i) Unsuitability of land for cultivation; and

(ii) lack of irrigation facilities.

(d) Suitable good quality surplus lands not being available elsewhere, it has not been found possible to concede the demand of the refugees for resettlement in some other area. Steps are, however, being taken for providing irrigation facilities and also for the improvement of the lands in the Easagaon Project which, though submarginal, have not been found to be basically unsuitable for cultivation.

Inferior Quality of Rationed Sugar

2660. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of Sugar supplied in ration is very inferior; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve its quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some complaints have been received in respect of supply of inferior quality of sugar by sugar factories for controlled distribution.

(b) Government have taken the following steps :—

(i) the lowest colour series 27 of Indian Sugar Standards (I. S. S.) has been discontinued from 1969-70 season;

(ii) it has been decided to discontinue the colour series 28 of the (I. S. S.) from 1970-71 season.

(iii) Sugar Inspectors check grading of sugar by drawing samples of sugar in stock with the factories and from consignments under despatch at the time of their visits.

It is also proposed to provide in the orders for supply of levy sugar for controlled distribution that the sugar suplied shall not be below 29 colour series of I. S. S.

Non-Availability of Good Quality Wheat at Ration Shops in Delhi

2661. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that good quality of wheat is not available on ration shops in Delhi for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor particularly when it had appeared in newpapers many times that good quality of wheat would be available at ration shops; and

(c) the time by which good quality of wheat would be made available to people through the ration shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Non-Payments in respect of Houses in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

2662. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are quite a good number of houses in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi in respect of which full payment has not been made so for to Government; if so, the full details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that in respect of certain houses the actual owners are not available or traceable and those houses are in the possession of unauthorised occupants;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) whether some plots are also lying vacant there; and if so, how Government propose to utilise them or dispose them of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There are 217 houses, the cost of which has not been fully paid by the allottees. The total cost of these 217 houses is Rs. 5,59,500.00 and the balance recoverable is Rs. 1,54,000.00.

(b) No such case has been reported wherein the actual allottee is not available or traceable; nor has it come to notice that certain houses are in unauthorised occupation.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. These plots are proposed to be disposed of by auction/tender.

Opportunity to Broadcast Over A. I. R., Trivandrum By President, Road Transport Corporation Employeees' Association

2663. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the president, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation Employees' Association demanded for an opportunity to broadcast their views on the agitation led by them recently and to give a reply to Kerala Transport Minister's version about the agitation;

(b) if so, whether Government have given the permission; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The broadcast of the State Transport Minister to which the President of the Association wanted to give a reply, was in the nature of an appeal to workers and public and there was no mention therein of any political party or group responsible for the strike. The position was explained to the President of the Association and hence it was not considered necessary for him to giva reply.

M. Ps reaction on invalidated Bank Nationalisation Act Censored by A.I.R.

2664. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI BAI RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister ef INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha has protested against the censoring of his reaction over the judgment of Supreme Court on Bank Nationalisation Act ;

(b) if so, whether he is satisfied with the decision of A.I.R.; and

(c) if not, the nature of action taken against the officials responsible for that?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up Vegetable Ghee Manufacturing Units in Public Sector

2665. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to set up some Vegetable Ghee Manufacturing Units in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, when the decision would be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refugees from Foreign Countries setted in India

2666. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of refugees from Eest Pakistan who have crossed over to India and settled here till now;

(b) the total number of repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other countries so far rehabilitated and how many of them are still to be rehabilitated;

(c) how many Tibetan refugees have been settled and are still left to be settled;

(d) the total amount spent on Tibetan refugees alone annually; and

(e) whether U. N. is also helping them; if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) About 41.17 lakh refugees had migrated from East Pakistan upto 31st March, 1958. A new influx of refugees startedin in the beginning of 1964, and 8.54 lakh persons are reported to have entered India thereafter upto 31st December,1969.

(i) The rehabilitation work in repect of those refugees who had come to India upto 21st March, 1958, had, by and large, been completed by 1960—61, except for some residuary work in West Bengal that is still left.

(ii) Out of the refugees who came from 1964 onwards, and who sought relief and rehabilitation assistance from the Government and were admitted into camps, about 40,000 families have so for been given rehabilitation assistance for settlement on land, industries, small trade, business etc.

(b) About 1.94 lakh repatriates have come to India from Burma, Ceylon and Mozambique so far. Of these, assistance in the form of business of loans, allotment of agricultural land, housing plots etc. has been given to about 43640 families (1.53 lakh persons approximately). Besides, employment (including casual employment) has been found for 14022 Burma repatriates. This leave as balance of about 27000 reptriates (7720 families approximately).

(c) So far, over 23000 Tibetan refugees have been settled on agriculture, small-scale industries and handicrafts. According to available information, about 19000 Tibetan refugees still remain to be settled.

(d) The amount spent by the Government of India on the Tibetan refugees year-wise is as follows :—

1959—60	Rs. 16.36	lakhs
1960—61	Rs. 37.01	,,
1961—62	Rs. 42.05	,,
1962—63	Rs. 62.44	,,
1963—64	Rs. 87.44	,,
1964—65	Rs. 93.61	,,
1965—66	Rs. 94.89	,,
1966—67	Rs. 94.75	,,
1967—68	Rs. 95.07	,,
1968—69	Rs. 101.54	,,
Total :	Rs. 725.16	lakhs

In addition, Rs. 3,45,68,000 has been contributed by the various foreign voluntary agencies and Governments, from 1959 to the end of 1969, for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India.

(e) Yes, Sir. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,in collaboration with other voluntary agencies, has been providing funds for the resettlement of Tibetan refugees in India; a provision of 300000 U.S. dollars each having been made for the purpose in their budgets for the years 1969 and 1970 also.

Chief Sound Engineer of Films Division

2667. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleassed to state:

(a) the qualifications of the present Chief Sound Engineer of the Films Division

and whether he has appeared before the U. P. S.C.

(b) the reasons for filling up of the posts of Sound Engineers generally by technicians of All India Radio, ignoring completely those with diplomas from institions of Sound Engineering and the Film Institute.

(c) whether in view of the fact that Films Division is an organisation producing short films like newsreels and documents Government would consider recruiting those who have qualified in film production and film sound recording; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The qualifications of the present Chief Sound Engineer is B. Sc. DIISC. Question of his appearance before U. P. S. C. does not arise, as according to the recruitment rules the post has to be filled by transfer on deputation of suitable officers of the grade of Station Engineer, failing which Assistant Station Engineer of the Engineering Cadre of All India Radio (period of deputation ordinarly not exceeding three years). His appointment on deputation is approved by the U. P. S. c.

(b) In case it is not possible to fill up the post by transfer on deputation, it is to be filled by direct recruitment. The diploma holders of the Film Institute and other institutions can apply when the post is advertised by the U.P.S.C

(c) and (d) Yes, if they fulfil the qualifications prescribed in the Recruitment Rules and are approved by the U.P. S.C

Implementation of Engineering Wage Board Recommendations

2668. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRi K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had consulted the Central trade union organisations before referring the question of the implementation of Engineering Wage Board recommendations to the State Governments for bipartite negotiations and settlement;

(b) if so, the nature of the consultations and the names of the central trade union organisations thus consulted; and

(c) the stand taken by each organisations on the question ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Wage Board were discussed in a tripartite meeting convened on the 1st March 1969, which was attended, among others, by the representatives of INTUC, AITUC and HMS.

(c) They were generally of the view that the wage structure proposed by the labour representatives of the wage Board should be accepted.

आकाशवाणी, अलीगढ़, द्वारा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के लिए भूमि का अर्जन

2669. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमालपुर गांव (अलीगढ़) के कुछ हरिजन किसानों ने जिनकी भूमि आकाशवाणी, अलीगढ़ द्वारा कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने के लिए अर्जित की जा रही है, सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण की जा रही है तथा अपेक्षित मुआवजा दिया जाएगा ।

Grants and Loans to Cooperative Farming Organisation by The National Cooperative Development Corporation

2670. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants and loans awarded by the National co-operative Development Corporation to such cooperative farming organisations as are run by scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1969-70; and

(b) the details of special consideration given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D.ERING) : (a) There are no schemes of assistance to cooperative forming societies by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Cooperative farming societies come under the state sector of the Plan for which block loans and grants are released towards Central assistance by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के पाउडर की खरीद

2671. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध तैयार करने के लिये देश तथा विदेशों में विभिन्न कम्पनियों से दूध का पाउडर खरीद रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कितना दूध खरीदा गया और वह किन-किन फर्मों से खरीदा गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास और सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जब सामान्य दूध की सप्लाई में कमी हो जाती है, तो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दूध में पुनर्मिश्रण के लिये केवल आयातित स्किम दुग्ध-चूर्ण का प्रयोग कर रही है। स्किम दुग्ध-चूर्ण के आयात की व्यवस्था खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) गत 12 महीनों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को स्किम दुग्ध-चूर्ण की निम्नलिखित मात्रा आंबटित की गई।

क्रम संख्या	एजेन्सी	मात्रा	स्रोत
1. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास मंडल, आनन्द के द्वारा	पहले ही प्राप्त हो गई मार्ग में	946.025	न्यूजीलैंड डेरी मंडल
	कुल :	1025.975	,, ,,
2. अमरीका के विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम के द्वारा (उपहार के रूप में)		1972.000 (लोंगटोन्स)	
		1140.000 (मैट्रिक टोन्स)	

आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलना

2672. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** आरक्षित पदों को अनारक्षित पदों में बदलने के बारे में 27 नवम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1662 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों में अन्य पदों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

(1) विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय में प्रोडक्शन मैनेजर का एक अस्थायी पद, जो प्रारम्भ में द्वितीय श्रेणी (राजपत्रित) था, अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचि आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित था और ऐसे उम्मीदवार के उपलब्ध न होने पर इसको अनारक्षित समझा जाना था। क्योंकि भर्ती के समय कोई उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं था अतएव संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने एक ऐसे उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति की जो अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति का नहीं था। बाद में 3 मई, 1963 से इस पद को प्रथम श्रेणी का कर दिया गया। इसको 7 जून, 1960 से स्थायी पद बना दिया गया। इस पद पर काम करने वाले व्यक्ति को स्थायी करने से पूर्व पद को अनारक्षित करने के लिए मामले को गृह मंत्रालय को भेजा था। गृह मंत्रालय ने 6 जून, 1969 को इस पद को इस शर्त पर अनारक्षित करना मन्जूर किया कि आरक्षण पद को दो भर्ती वर्षों में ले जाया जायेगा।

(2) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की इस सिफारिश पर कि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई योग्य उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल रहा है, गृह मंत्रालय की मंजूरी लेने के बाद फिल्म प्रभाग में उप-निदेशक के एक पद (प्रथम श्रेणी) को जो अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित था, अनारक्षित कर दिया गया।

(3) आकाशवाणी में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिए आरक्षित स्टेनोग्राफर तथा मैकेनिक के एक-एक पद को गृह मंत्रालय से अनरक्षित करवाना पड़ा, क्योंकि आरक्षित जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं था।

Demonstration by Raniganj-Asansol Coal Belt Workers Before Regional Labour Commissioner, Asansol

2674. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 5th February, 1970 thousands of coal workers of Raniganj-Asansol Coal Belt demonstrated before the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Asansol under the leadership of Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Raniganj; if so, the demands of the workers;

(b) the decision taken on each demand;

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reason therefor; and

(d) when Government propose to taken decisions in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the demands and the present position in regard to the subjects these cover is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT 2826/70*]

Target of Foodgrains Production by the End of 1973-74.

2675. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whther Government have set the target of foodgrains production by the end of 1973-74 at 129 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to reach this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. A target of 129 million tonnes of foodgrains production is being envisaged under the Fourth Plan for achievement by 1973-74.

(b) This target is sought to be achieved through intensification of various programmes under the New Strategy of Agricultural Development adopted since 1966-67. The principal targets include extention of irrigation over 7.4 million hectares of new areas, adoption of soil conservation measures over an area of 5.6 million hectares, reclamalion hectares of land, extension of coverage under high yielding of varieties of foodgrains from the present level of 9.2 million hectares to 25 million hectares by 1973-74, multiple cropping for bringing an additional area of 9 million hectares under crops, increase in fertiliser consumption from the present level of about 20.8 lakh tonnes of nutrients to 55 lakh tonnes of nutrients and increased coverage under plant protection measures reaching a level of 80 million hectares by 1973-74. Adequate support to development efforts is provided through large increases in the supply of credit including institutional finance, attention to water anagement, assuring incentive prices and strengthening research, extension, farmers education and other infra-structural supports. Besides, mainly helping foodgrains production, these measures also help to increase the production of commercial crops.

Dhouri Colliery in Dhanbad District, Bihar

2676. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minist r of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dhouri Colliery in the District of Dhanbad, Bihar is owned by the Raja of Ramgarh;

(b) whether a Receiver appointed by the Bihar Government now looks after the affairs of the colliery;

(c) if the answers to parts (a)and (b)above be in the affirmative, (i) the total number of workers in the colliery; (ii) whether all of them work as contract labours under the contractors; (iii) how many of those workers are permanent; (iv) the rules and regulations framed by the management for regulating the service conditions of the workers; and (v) the steps taken by Government to make temporary workers permanent; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to see that the Colliery workers are recruited directly and not through the contractors; and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Prior to 10.10.69 Dhouri Colliery was being worked by the Raja of Ramgarh and thereafter it is being looked after by Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh who has been appointed as reiver by the Subordinate Judge, Hazaribagh

(c) (i) Total number of workers in the colliery is 2180.

(ii) 80 workers are driectly under the managemnet and 2100 workers. under contractors.

(iii) About 1000 workers are permanent.

(iv) Service conditions as embodied in the certified Standing Orders of the Colliery are maintained.

(v) Steps are being taken by the Receiver to regularise temporary workers.

(d) As the Court is in the picture, Government cannot interfere until the Title Suit is disposed of.

Strike Notice by National Coal Orgaionisation Employees Organisation, Darbhanga House, Ranchi on NCDC Management

2677. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conciliation proceedings arising out of the strike notice served by the National Coal Organisation (Government of India) Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi on the National Coal Development Corporation management, ended in failure on the 6th November, 1969;

(b) if so, whether this failure was due to the refusal of NCDC management to concede any demand at the conciliation proceedings;

(c) whether the "Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad failed to adopt the role of a conciliator as defined in the relevant Act;

(d) whether the General Secretary of the National Coal Organisation Employees Association in a press statement issued on tha 7th November, 1969, observed, "The prospects of a settlement and the possibility of averting the strike entirely depends on the Chairman and Managing Director and also the effectiveness of the officers who are really desirous of an amicable settlement"; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to avert the strike and bring about an amicable settlement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The National Coal Organisation Employees Association served a strike notice dated 30. 9. 69 containing a charter of 35 demands on the management of National Coal Development Corporation. Conciliation proceedings were held on various dates between 15.10.69 to 5. 11.69. In spite of the efforts of the Conciliation officer, no meeting ground between the stands taken by the two parties could be found and the conciliation failed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The demands of the National Coal Organisation Employees Association were discussed by the Chairman and Functional Directors of the National Coal Development Corporation with the representatives of the Association on the 10th, 11th and 13th November, 1969. Agreement was reached on a large number of issues. As a result, the union has dropped its programme of agitation and no strike is apprehended now.

Direct Telephone link between Delhi-Madurai

2678. SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the direct telephone trunk line has been considered by the Government between Madurai and New Delhi;

(b) if so, when the link is likely to start functioning, and the estimated expenditure incurred in this behalf; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Madurai is likely to be connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) at Madras during 1971. This will enable Madurai subscribers to dial subscribers at Madras, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

The project costs of Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Delhi and Madras are Rs. 84 lakhs and Rs. 47 lakhs (approximately) respectively. The estimated cost of installing switching equipment at Madurai would be about Rs. one lakh.

Direct dialling between Madurai and Delhi will be possible after inter-cannection between the Madras and New Delhi TAXs. There are, however, certain limitations in switching equipment and long distance circuits, between Madras and Delhi which are being overcome. Until then subscriber trunk dialling on a regional bais has been provided on a few routes from each T. A. X.

Enquiry into Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi

2679. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date of ordering enquiry against office bearers of Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative Houses Building Society along with names and details;

(b) the progress of enquiry, the reasons for delay and the action proposed for completion;

(c) the details of record checked, members examined and when enquiry is expected to be completed;

(d) whether and when special audit and prosecutions are proposed; if not, the reasons; and

(e) whether Government propose to suspend the guilty office bearers, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) A statutory enquiry under section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, which is in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, ordered into the constitution, working and financial condition of Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi, on 16. 10. 69, when the following persons were the members of the managing committee of the society :-

1. Shri Govind Ram Grover, President.
2. Shri S. S. Jain, Vice-President.
3. Shri Sham Lal Kohli, Vice-President.
4. Shri M. P. Jain, Secretary.
5. Shri K. M. Jain, Treasurer.
6. Shri T. C. Jain, Member.
7. Shri Lekh Ram, Member.

(b) and (e). The enquiry report has been submitted to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi on 25. 2. 1970 and is under his consideration. Further action there on will be taken by Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration who is the statutory authority for this purpose.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board for Engineering Industry by States

2680. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering industry;

(b) whether some State Governments have not yet taken steps to implement these recommendations; if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the reasons, if any given by these State Governments for non-implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Wage Board are yet to be announced.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Creation of a Central Fund for Solving Unemployment of Educated Youth

2681. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to create a Rs. 50--crore Central Fund to provide employment for educated youth;

(b) whether a suggestion has also been made that the said fund could be operated by a National Employment Corporation for Educated Youth in co-operation with the industrial Development Corporations in each State;

(c) whether a further suggestion has been made that the scheme should be implemented through State Government agencies; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to look into the suggestions made and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) Government have seen Press Reports to this effect.

(d) Irrespective of the suggestions, the question of providing increasing employment opportunities to the unemployed persons, including the educated youth, is under the constant consideration of the Government.

A. I. R· Staff Artistes to Agitate on Non-Fulfilment of their Demands

2682. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether staff artistes of All India Radio have decided to begin an agitation to press their demands according to the General Secretary of the A. I. R. Staff Artistes' Union;

(b) whether the said Union's demands were presented to Government as far back as August, 1968 and nothing has been done so far to ameliorate their grievances;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps envisaged to look into their demands at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND, COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Government had been some press reports to this effect.

(b) to (d). The Union as well as other Associations of Staff Artistes have been making various demands from time to time. Some of these have been met; on some others requiring detailed consideration in consultation with other Ministries etc; no decisions have yet been taken. There has been no avoidable delay.

Introduction of Helicopter Mail Service During Fourth five Year Plan

2684. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIGNT be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in which Helicopter mail service has been introduced; and

(b) the areas in which it is likely to be introduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH : (a) A helicopter mail service has been started with effect from 16. 2. 70 between Chandigarh and Keylong to serve the areas falling in Lahaul and Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh utilising the spare capacity in the service operated for the Border Road Development Board. It will operate during winter season only, when the Rohtang pass remains snow-clad.

(b) During fourth Five Year Plan helicopter mail service is likely to be introduced for conveyance of mails in the Mizo Hill district of Assam State.

Formation of a film Corporation

2685. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to form a films Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the film industry has asked Government to issue a blue-print apprising the industry of the aims and objects of the Corporation; and

(c) whether the film industry has, by and large, opposed the idea of forming of a films Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a Film Council is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The majority of the members of the film industry have favoured the proposal. A section of the industry has, however, opposed the idea.

अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों के उत्पादन के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा पुस्तिका का प्रकाशन

2686. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों के उत्पादन के बारे में कोई पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें हैं ;

(ख) इससे छोटे किसानों को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त पुस्तिका को प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी और क्या यह पुस्तिका बाजार में उपलब्ध होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां । संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य और कृषि संगठन ने बीजों के उत्पादन और वितरण पर नियंत्रण नामक एक प्रकाशन प्रकाशित किया है, जिसमें बीजों के उत्पादन और वितरण पर विशेषकर बीज विधानों के संदर्भ में, नियंत्रण रखने के लिये, एक प्रभावी संगठन की स्थापना के लिये तकनीकि मार्ग दर्शन निहित है । प्रकाशन की कुछ मुख्य बातें हैं कि यह बीज उत्पादकों के चुनाव प्रमाणीकरण के आधार, गुण नियंत्रण और बीज वितरण तथा विपणन के लिए विधान की आवश्यकताओं की उपयोगी जानकारी प्रदान करती है और बीज विधान के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन और नियमन के मार्गदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव भी देती है ।

(ख) यह प्रकाशन मुख्यत: बीज प्रमाणीकरण, बीज उत्पादन और बीज वितरण एजेन्सियों के मार्गदर्शन के लिये है । यह समस्त कृषकों के लिये भी उपयोगी हो सकता है ।

(ग) इस प्रकाशन का कोई मूल्य नहीं है और इसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य और कृषि संगठन, 1–रिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ।

Duration of Broadcasts from Delhi and other Stations of All India Radio

2687. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hours a day broadcasts are made from the All India Radio Stations of Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Port Blair;

(b) the number of hours a day Vividh Bharati programmes are relayed from the Stations of Delhi, Calcutta and Port Blair;

(c) whether there is any proposal to effect improvements in the broadcasting programmes from the All India Radio Station of Port Blair;

(d) whether keeping in view the fact that the listeners who tune in to the Port Blair Station include people speaking Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam languages, there is any proposal to increase

the number of transmitters, so that more than one transmission may be made at a time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) As follows :—

Stations	Total duration	
	Sundays	Other days
Delhi (four channels)	33.25 hrs.	31.55 hrs.
Calcutta (3 channels)	22.00 hrs.	21.15 hrs.
Madras (3 channels)	26.50 hrs.	21.30 hrs.
Port Blair (1 channel)	11.15 hrs.	10.50 hrs.

(b) Vividh Bharati programmes are broadcast from Delhi and Calcutta for 14 hours a day every day. Port Blair does not have a separate Vividh Bharati channel. It, however, relays a Vividh Bharati programme for a duration of 30 minutes on Sunday and holidays on its primary service channel.

(c) A more powerful transmitter is being installed at Port Blair during the Fourth Plan period. With this the coverage of the station will increase. Improvement of quality of programmes is a continuous process.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the number of transmitters so as to enable broadcast of programme on more than one channel. The listening needs of different language groups will continue to be met with programmes on one channel.

(e) Does not arise.

Direct Import of Foodgrains by States

2688. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to allow the States to establish direct trade relationship with other countries in regard to import of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Units closed due to Stnikes, Lookouts and Closers in West Bengal

2689. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units in West Bengal which had remained closed due to strikes, lockouts and closures during the last two years;

(b) the estimated loss in production on account of these impediments; and

(c) the loss in production due to the above causes in other States like Rajasthan and Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIYAYYA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

गोरक्षा सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2690. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गौरक्षा सम्बन्धी सरकार समिति के कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उसका प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारत के निवृत्त मुख्य न्यायमूर्ति श्री ए. के. सरकार की अध्यक्षता में 29 जून, 1967 को स्थापित की गई गौरक्षा समिति की अब तक 12 बैठकें हुई है, अनेक व्यक्तियों की गवाही हुई है 100 से अधिक व्यक्तियों से लिखित रूप से ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं और समस्त राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्रश्नावली के उत्तर भी प्राप्त हुए है ।

(ख) समिति की मौजूदा मियाद 31 मार्च 1970 तक है, परन्तु इस मियाद को बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

(ग) सर्वदलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस समिति के काम में अपना सहयोग देना बन्द करने के कारण अपनी रिपोर्ट पूरी करने की दिशा में समिति प्रगति नहीं कर सकी । सर्वदलीय गौरक्षा महाभियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों से बारम्बार अनुरोध करने पर भी इस समिति के विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के लिए वे अब तक सहमत नहीं हुए ।

Crops whose Production Compares Favourably with Production in Foreign Countries

2691. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleaseed to state :

(a) whether in the stride of the agriculture revolution the per acre production in the country compares fairly well with the agriculturally advanced countries;

(b) if so, the crops for which the production of the per acre can be compared favourably and those where the production figures do not compare well and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the benefits of the green revolution have been distributed evenly and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to ensure that the gains of the agricultural revolution are distributed evenly as far as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, In respect of High Yielding Varieties.

(b) The per acre average yields of high yielding varieties of Wheat, Paddy and Maize compare well with the yields of these crops in the agriculturally advanced countries.

(c) The various evaluation studies carried out on the implementation of High-Yielding Varieties Programme have shown that the farmers, both big and small, have participated in the production efforts. The programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in their reports on the evaluation of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme for Kharif 1968 and Rabi, 1968-69 have given the following distribution of selected participants.

Crop	Total No. of selected participants for the study		No. of participants in the Size-Group of Cultivation Holding											
			Below 2.5 acress.		2.5 to 5 acres		5 to 10 acres		10 to 20 acres		20 to 30 acres		50 and abov.	ccres
	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi	Kh.	Rabi
Paddy	602	350	158	118	161	88	147	88	79	39	44	14	13	3
Maize	106	—	6	—	12	—	25	—	25	—	31	—	7	—
Bajra	187	—	4	—	11	—	36	—	48	—	74	—	14	—
Jowar	79	78	0	1	7	8	18	15	20	20	21	25	18	9
Wheat	—	448	—	38	—	63	—	144	—	129	—	89	—	15

Government are aware that farmers who can put in the proper inputs, whether from their own resources or from credit secured get the higher yields from high yielding varieties and thise creates income disparity from those who lack these facilities.

Under the Fourth Plan variovs steps will be taken to ensure that the gains are distributed evenly. Among other things, Government will embark on schemes for small farmers.

Replacement of Deputy Divisional Engineer, Telegraph by Accounts Officer in P & T Division

2692. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BOADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State whether there is any proposal to replace the Deputy Divisional Engineer, Telegraph by Accounts Officer in each Division in Telegraph Engineering Wing of Posts and Telegraph Department and if so, the reasons for delay in posting an Accounts Officer in Patna Telegraph, Muzaffapur and Darbhanga Telegraph Engineering Divisions and action proposed to be taken in this regard in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DAPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SING) : Yes Sir, A policy decision has been taken to post an Accounts Officer in place of a Deputy Divisional Engineer where telecom. accounts work would be taken over by the Department from Audit Offices. The Telecom. Accounts work is being taken over from the Audit offices in a phased programme. The question of posting of Accounts Officers in these and other places will be considered as and when the telecom. accounts work is taken over from Audit.

Complaints against Welfare Officer of P & T Department for Bihar Circle

2593. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Circle Welfare Officer in Bihar P & T Circle and, if so, his duties and responsibilities;

(b) whether the Circle Welfare Officer ever visited the Offices and establishments of the Posts and Telegraphs in Bihar Circle, if so, the number of such visits and the names of the places;

(c) whether the Circle welfare Officer attends to the Offices of the P & T Staff to enquire into grievances regarding personal claims and amenities for the staff and submits reports to the Postmaster General; and

(d) whether any action has been taken by the Postmaster—General on such reports of the Circle Welfar Officer, and whether due to lack of interest in settling staff problems, claims remain unsettled resulting in pre—auditing of the claims. If not, the number of pre-audit cases pending in each Posts RMS, Telegraphs and Telegraph-Engineering Dn. separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The duties and responsibilities of the Welfare officer, one to look-after the welfare of staff, to help in securing to staff improved working conditions, and in organising activities for the betterment of the staff within she resources of the Department.

(b) Yes, Sir. Since August, 1967 the Welfare Officer has visited Raghunathpur (Brahmpur Chowrasta), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Calcutta (RMS Office), on four ocasions besides visits to local offices.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. Action is taken on the reports of Welfare Officer and there is no lack of interest in settling staff problems etc. The number of pre-audit cases pending is as follow :—

1. Office Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Patna.... 175

2. Office of Supdt. Post Offices, Monghyr 4
3. Office of Senior Supdt., RMS, 'P' Dn. Patna..... 6
4. Office of Senior Supdt. Post Offices, Patna..... 69
5. Office of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ranchi..... 9
6. Office of (Supdt. D. T. O.) Incharge, Muzaffarpur..... 1

Over Time and other Allowances Bills pending during 1969

2694. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of over-time allowance, Travelling Allowance, Medical Bills, Tuition Fee bills and children Allowances, claims pending in Postal, RMS, Telegraph Traffic andTelegraph Engineering Divisions, monthwise in 1969;

(b) the number of overtime allowances, Travelling Allowance, Medical Bills Tuition Fee bills and Children Allowances, claims, paid to the Postal, RMS, Telegraph Traffic and Telegraph Engineering Employees monthwise in 1969;

(c) the number of such bills remaining unpaid no the 1st January, 1970 and the period of delay from the date of submission by the official on the 1st January, 1970;

(d) the number of T.A. and Medical Bills of Gazetted Officers with amounts paid to them in the year 1969 and the number of TA and Medical Bills of Gazetted Officers pending unpaid as on the 1st January, 1970; and

(e) the actions taken to make payment of all the claims before the end of the Financial Year 1969—70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

कृषि-उद्योग निगम, उत्तर प्रदेश के माध्यम से कृषि-औजारों की बिक्री

2695. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि-उद्योग निगम उत्तर प्रदेश, केवल उन कृषि-उपकरणों को बेचता है जिनका निर्माण इसके द्वारा किया जाता है और यह उक्त उपकरणों का निर्माण केवल सीमित मात्रा में ही कर सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केवल ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री से कृषि का आधुनिकीकरण कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Self-Sufficiency in Cotton

2696. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans for making India self-sufficient in cotton; and

(b) if so, when this plan will be implemented and in what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Intensive cultivation measures on the lines of package programme have been taken up by all the important cotton growing States since Third Five Year Plan. In addition, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Maximised Production of Cotton are being implemented since 1966-67 to increase the production of long staple cotton and are being continued during Fourth Five Year Plan. As a result of implementation of above schemes, the import of higher staplings $1\frac{1}{16}$" to $1\frac{3}{16}$" is expected to be brought down to the level of 1.5 lakh bales

by 1973-74 by increasing internal production of suitable varieties of such staple length. However, the import of extra long staple cotton of $1\frac{3}{16}$" and above would be necessary to the present extent of about 3 lakh bales, because no variety of equivalent quality and spinning value is expected to be in commercial production within the country during the next 3 or 4 years. the coordinated research project of indian Council of Agricultural Research is seeking to solve this among other problems.

Sugar Mills in Coo perative Sector and their Distrsbution State-wise

2697. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of Sugar Mills in the Co-operative Sector and their distribution State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): The required information is given below :

State	No. of units licensed	No. of units in production
1. Andhra Pradesh	10	8
2. Assam	1	1
3. Bihar	1	1
4. Gujarat	11	5
5. Kerala	2	2
6. Madhya Pradesh	1	—
7. Tamil Nadu	9	6
8. Maharashtra	47	26
9. Mysore	11	5
10. Orissa	2	1
11. Punjab	4	4
12. Haryana	2	2
13. Rajasthan	1	1
14. Uttar Pradesh	8	4
	110	66

Relay of News Bulletins from Air Station, Madras

2698. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be plaesed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi news bulletin of 8.45 P.M. is not relayed from the All India Radio Station at Madras; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. This is not a fact.

(b) Does not arise.

Programmes and Broadcasts from Radio Stations in Eastern Region

2699. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and location of radio stations in the Eastern region of the country;

(b) the main languages through which programmes and broadcasts are made from these Stations;

(c) whether it is a fact that Manipuri language which is a distinct language of a distinct territory has not been getting its due share in radio programmes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve this situations ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Stations : Calcutta, Kurseong, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kohima and Imphal.

Sattelite Stations : Tezu, Aijal and Pasighat.

Auxiliary Centres : Siliguri, Agartala, Sambalpur, and Jeypure.

(b) The main languages and dialects in which the programmes are broadcast are as follows :

Calcutta : Bengali, Hindi, Tripuri and English.

Kurseong : Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Tibetan, Bhutanese, Sikkimese and English.

Cuttack : Oriya, Hindi, and English.

Gauhati : Assamese, dialects of NEFA, Nagaland and Assam, Hindi and English.

Kohima : Nagamese, Naga dialects, Hindi, and English.

Imphal : Manipuri, Hindi and English.

The Sattetite Stations and the Auxiliary Centres relay/re-broadcast programmes from the main stations referred to above in the languages of the area of service.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Participation of Small Farmers in Agricultural Programme

2700. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri B. Venkatappiah, Member (Agriculture) of Planing Commission stressed the necessity of participation of small formers in agricultural programme based on technology, as the total area of small holdings was both sizeable and significant from the point of view of agricultural production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the response achieved by Government from the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on one of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee of which Shri B. Venkatappiah Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission, was also a Member, a Central Sector scheme for setting up Small Farmers Development Agencies/has already been launched recently, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, to assist potentially viable small farmers to participate in the agricultural programmes based on improved technology. Three Small Farmers Development Agencies have so for been set up in the states of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. The response of the farmers can be ascertained only in course of time.

All India Regional Sugarcane Crop Competition for 1967-68

2701. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the results of the All India regional sugarcane crop competition for 1967-68 have been declared; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB, SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the prize winners of the All India Regional Sugarcane Crop Competitions 1967 -68 are laid no the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2827/70]

Shifting of Construction Division of P & T from Gauhati to Calcutta

2702. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Construction Division of P & T was shifted to Calcutta in 1967 from Gauhati, Assam circle;

(b) if so, the reasons thereofor;

(c) the paragons to justify a Construction Division in any P & T circle in India; and

(d) the amount of money that has been spent to construct P & T buildings in Assam circle during 1967, 1968 and 1969 and proposed to be spent in 1970; and the amouut spent so far in Assam circle P & T and whether it justifies a construction Division, and if so, when it is going to be established in Assam Circle P & T at Gauhati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

The fact is that the Civil Division at Gauhati was closed on 15-4-67 and an additional Division at Calcutta was opened on 1-3-68.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) An annual workload of Rs. 40 lakhs is prescribed for a civil construction division with scattered nature of works

(d) The amounts spent on construction of P & T buildings in Assam circle are as under:-

1.	1967-68	Rs. 7.48 lakhs
2.	1968-69	Rs. 16.83 lakhs
3.	1969-70	Rs. 13.43 lakhs (anticipated)
4.	1970-71	Proposed to be spent Rs. 20 lakhs (approximately)

It will be seen that a civil division is not justified on the basis of the existing workload. However, with the increase in the building activity a separate division for Assam works of the P & T will be opened at Gauhati/Shillong as soon as the workload justifies the same.

Export of Cereal and Fruits by Food Corporation of India

2703. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which wheat, rice, sugar, pulses and fruits were exported by the Food Corporation of India during 1967, 1968 and 1969 years, and the prices at which these commodities were exported;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange that has been earned through these exports; and

(c) the reasons for allowing exports of such essential commodities and the steps taken to ensure that only surplus production after meeting the country s requirements is exported so that such exports do not cause strain on the country's economy with rise in prices of such commodiites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such commodities were exported by the Food Corporation of India to any country during 1967, 1968 and 1969.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Sugar during 1969

2704. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in the export of sugar during 1969;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage the export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There was no appreciable fall in sugar exports during 1969, as compared to exports in 1968 as during 1969, 94,000 tonnes were exported as against 99,000 tonnes in the previous year. But in comparison to the exports in 1966 and 1967 there has been a fall in exports during 1968 and 1969 due to limited sugar production in 1966-67 and 1967-68 and decline in international sugar prices.

(c) Sugar exports entail heavy loss due to low international sugar prices. Arrangements have, however, already been made for exporting the preferential quotas of about 95,000 tonnes under the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 and the loss will be borne by the sugar industry. The State Trading Corporation has also been authorised to export another 50-000 tonnes.

Transfer of Officers of Bihar P & T Department

2705. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of officers working in P & T Department in Bihar Circle who are working in the same place right from clerical/E.Sc. cadre;

(b) the names of the officers in P & T Department in Bihar Circle, who could not be posted outside Bihar Circle, since joining the gazetted post;

(c) the names of the officers in P & T completed their normal tenure at one station or normally period fixed in one Circle; and

(d) the names of the officers in P & T Department who belong to Bihar and are working outside but are willing to be posted back to Bihar Circle and actions proposed to be taken to give the opportunity to the officers working outside Bihar Circle by moving officers working in Bihar Circle for long period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Nil.

(b) A list Annexure 'A' of officers who have served in the gazetted cadre only in the Bihar Circle is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT 2828/70]

It may, however, be pointed out that there is no rule that Gazetted officers should be posted outside a Circle after any specified period. Further some of the officers in the list belong to other States but they have been included as their first posting in the gazetted grade was in Bihar.

(c) A list Annexure 'B' of officers who have completed their normal tenure at any Station is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. *LT 2828 /70*] It may, however, be stated that a ban on tenure transfers is in force for the last two years-

There is also no tenure period fixed for service in a Circle.

(d) A List Annexure "C" of officers belonging to Bihar who have requested for transfer to the Bihar Circle is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-2828 /70*]

The requests of these officers for posting to Bihar will be considered when vacancies arise in the Bihar Circle. Officers are not generally moved out of the Circles where they are serving at present for the sake of accommodating other officers.

Shifting of Regional Labour Commissioner's Office at Bhubaneshwar

2706. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner at Bhubaneshwar who was appointed at the request of the Government of Orissa to some other place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Orissa has resented Government's move to shift the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner from Bhubaneshwar; and

(c) if so, the reasons for (a) above and the reaction of the Government in regard to (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (THRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of Direct dialling system during 1970-71

2707. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for introducing direct dialling system during 1970-71 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names of the places chosen for direct dialling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The following 16 Direct Dialling

routes are planned to be commissioned during 1970-71:—

[1] Jullundhur-Chandigarh
[2] Jullundhur-Agra
[3] Jullundhur-Amritsar
[4] Delhi-Amritsar.
[5] Madras-Madurai
[6] Trichy-Madurai
[7] Ahmedabad-Baroda.
[8] Gauhati-Shillong
[9] Ooty-Coimbatore.
[10] Dehradun-Mussoorie
[11] Madras-Chingleput.
[12] Baroda-Surat
[13] Patna-Kanpur
[14] Patna-Lucknow.
[15] Patna-Varanasi
[16] Lucknow-Varanasi

Supply of Foodgrains by Punjab to the Centre

2708. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the coming years, much higher exportable surpulses than 3.2 million tonnes of foodgrains estimated from Punjab alone during 1670-71 are expected from that State which are likely to create marketing problems and among other things construction of thousands of Kilometers of rural roads for transportation;

(b) if so, the details about the actual figures for 1970-71 and about matters mentioned in part (a) together with their financial implications; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken about them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). It is too early to make any assessment of what will be the surplus of foodgrains in Punjab during 1970-71. Arrangements have been made for handling arrivals and for procurement of foodgrains in the markets in Punjab and no serious difficulty is envisaged in 1970-71 or in the coming years. There is no separate programme for construction of rural roads for transportation of foodgrains.

Provision of Infra-Structure to Villages to Check Influx into Cities.

2709. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scheme for preventing influx of population from Villages into cities and to provide the required infra-structure to the rural population nearer to the Villages is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including its financial implications; and

(c) when it is likely to be finalised and put into force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). A scheme of Pilot Research Project in Growth Centres is being taken up during Fourth Plan under the Department of Community Development. The main objective of the Project is to study the factors and processes involved in coordinated area development around emerging growth centres. Through community support and action on the one hand and coordinated convergnace of resources on the other, the scheme is expected to work out methodologies of comprehensive development around selected growth centres which may, *inter-alia*, prevent large scale migration to urban centres. The scheme provides for collection of data through undertaking of surveys, processing and analysis of data with a view to ascertaining the bottlenecks in the way of integrated area development and then preparing a plan of development. The total outlay approved for the scheme is Rs. 1.45 crores which includes an outlay of about Rs. 72 lakhs for meeting crucial gaps in the provision of social and economic overheads that cannot be covered by the existing plan and non-plan Programmes. This outlay would, however, be made available only after the State Governments

have made adequate outlay provision on the major items of infra structure require to be built up in the areas in terms of indications in the project reports.

(c) The scheme has been finalised and implementation is to commence from April, 1970.

Reduction in the Prices of Departmental Stationery

2710. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to reduce the prices of departmental stationery is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) its financial impact on the revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs; and

(d) when the proposal is likely to be finalised and put into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal to reduce the price of Departmental Stationery under consideration.

(b) to (d). Question does not arice.

Loss by State Trading in Foodgrains

2711. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are sustaining loss by State Trading in foodgrains since last one year; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to reduce the continuous loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Apart from appropriat adjustments in the pricing policy, close watch is kept to keep the costs involved in the supply, storage, distribution of foodgrains as low as possible.

Seven Hours' Duty for Shift Staff of A. I. R. Without a Break

2712. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the shift staff in All India Radio are required to work for seven hours continuously without any break for lunch or tea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the shift staff in many other departments of Central Government are allowed tea or lunch break in between their duty hours; and

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative the reasons of discriminatory behaviour to the shift staff of All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGHA) : (a) to (c). The total number of duty hours in a week fixed for the shift staff in AIR is 42. There is no provision for lunch break in the orders fixing these hours of duty. In other departments, e.g. P&T and Railways etc., the number of weekly hours for shift staff is 45-48 hours with provision for lunch break. There is no discrimination involved in not allowing lunch break for AIR staff because the total number of weakly hours fixed for them less than the total weekly hours fixed by Governments for shift staff in other departments providing for lunch break.

Regularisation of Ad Hoc Programme Executives

2713. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be placed to state:

(a) the number of Ad hoc Programme Executives in All India Radio;

(b) how many of them have been working for more than three years in this capacity;

(c) the steps taken to regularise their srevices; and

(d) if no steps have been taken yet the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) 108 as on 1st March, 1970. (b) 43.

(c) and (d). The question of regularising their appointments does not arise as they are *ad hoc* prommotees. The recruitment rules for the grade of Programme Executive are under revision. The *ad hoc* appointees will be considered for regular appointment, to the extent eligible, after the recruitment rules are revised.

Scrutiny of Texts of Speeches Broadcast Over A. I. R,

2714. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleced to state:

(a) the all India Radio Code and whether it is invariably applied to all the texts of the speeches broadcast from all the Stations of all India Radio; and

(b) who sit on judgement for the desirability of the texts are to be submitted in advance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) A copy of the AIR Code as a statement is laid on the Table of the House. It is invariably applied to texts of all talks that are broadcast from All India Radio.

(b) The texts of broadcasts are required to be furnished in advance to the Head of the Station who decides whether in any case the Code is offended. In such cases he discusses the matter with the broadcaster with a view to eliminating or changing the offending part.

Statement

A. I. R. CODE

Broadcasts on All India Radio by individuals will not permit:—

1. Criticism of friendly countries;
2. Attack on religion or communities;
3. Anything obscene or defamatory;
4. Incitment to violence or any thing against maintenance of law and order;
5. Anything amounting to contempt of court;
6. Aspersions against the integrity of the President, Governors and Judiciary;
7. Attack on a political party by name;
8. Hostile criticism of any State or the Centre;
9. Anything showing disrespect to the Constitution or advocating change in the Constitution by violence, but advocating changes in a constitutional way should not be debarred.

FOOTNOTE :

If a Station Director finds that the above Code has not been respected in any particular or particulars by an intending broadcasts able will draw the latter's attention to the passages objected to. If intending broadcaster refuses to accept the Station Director's suggestions and modify his script accordingly, the Station Director will be justified in refusing his or her broadcast.

Cases of unresolved differences of opinion between a Minister of a State Government and the Station Director about the interpretation of the code with respect to a talk to be broadcast by the former will be referred to the Minister of information and Broadcasting, Government of India, who will decide finaly whether or not any change in the text of the talk was necessary in order to avoid violation of the code.

Low Crop Yield Due to Low Organic Contents of Soil

2715. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agriculture research has revealed that Indian soils have got low

organic contents and therefore our crops yield much less; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet this serious challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that the organic matter contents of cultivated soils in India is comparatively low and its content can not be increased appreciably because climate favours rapid decomposition and imposes limitation on the amount of organic matter in soils. More important than the amount of organic matter is its rate of transformation into compounds useful to plants. It is well established that plants take up their nutrients from the soil mostly in inorganic forms. If balanced use of fertilisers is made, high crop production can be obtained despite the inherent low organic matter content of the soil.

(b) Does not arise.

Cold Storage Facilities For Seeds

2716. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where cold storage facilities have been provided for storage of seeds; and

(b) whether the Seed Corporation of India has been vested with this work or the Warehousing Corporation has been doing this job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At Delhi by the National Seeds Corporation and at Calcutta and Hyderabad by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation is running 3 Cold Storages-two at Calcutta and one at Hyderabad-for storage of seeds, fruits, vegetables etc. The National Seeds Corporation is also having one Cold Storage at Delhi for its own production programme.

Shifting of Office of Indian Institute of Mass Communications

2717. SHRI RAMSINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director Indian Institute of Mass Communications had broken the contract with M/s Sanghi by shifting the Institute from Mr. Sanghi's buildings in Kilokri to a building in South Extension area Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Director of the Institute had a 'personal interest' in shifting the Institute to a building with loss accommodation and higher rent;

(c) if so, whether Goverment have satisfied themsalves on these points; and

(d) whether an enquiry has been made into this matter, if so; the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The new building has more usable accommodation and at cheaper rate.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

Down--Grading of Post of Deputy Principal Information Officers In Tamil Nadu

2718. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of the Deputy Principal Information Officer, Tamil Nadu has been downgraded; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIOS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The headquarters of the post of Deputy Principal

Information Officer, Madras, have been temporarily transferred to New Delhi, as the incumbent has been entrusted with some urgent and important work in Delhi. A Deputy Principal Information Officer will be posted to Madras shortly.

Allegation re. pro--Centre bias in A.I.R. Broadcasts from Trivandrum Radio

2719. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trivandrum Radio has been accused by a Kerala political leader of broadcasting partial and one-sided procentre news in the bulletins;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above leader has threatened to organise a raid on All India Radio Trivandrum, if the one-sided news is not stopped, and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARYAN SINHA) : (a) A complaint again AIR, Trivandrum has been received from Shri A.K. Gopalan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Files Missing From Office of DG AIR

2720. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BRADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of files are missing from the office of D.G., A.I.R., New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Money to be Spent on Co-operative Movement During Fourth Plan

2721. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much of money will be spent on Co-operative in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken to make Co-operative movement popular in the backward states?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The estimated outlay on co-operative development schemes and programmes is Rs. 278.51 crores.

(b) The State Governments are taking action to make the co-operative movement more broad-based and to remove the deficiencies responsible for slow progress. These include rationalisation of primary credit societies, rehabilitation of weak central banks and improvement of managerial and operational efficiency. in the debenture programme of the land development banks in these States, a proportionately higher rate of growth is allowed. The proportion of member share capital to Government contribution for co-operative marketing societies is also lower in these States. A programme of special Central assistance to co-operative's in the Eastern States and Rajasthan where the co-operative movement was relatively weak was also in operation till the end of the year 1968-69.

Expenditure on Minor Irrigation Scheme

2722. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount the Government are contemplating to spend on minor irrigation in the coming financial year; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to declare certain area as a special area for the purpose of minor irrigation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Financial provisions for Minor Irrigation Programmes to be undertaken in various State in 1970-71 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The Government have no scheme to declare certain area as a special area for the purpose of Minor Irrigation.

Difficulties of Settlers In Neil island Andamans

2723. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR, AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether settlers of Neil Island, Andamans have stated that due to rocky and sandy nature of the soil in the Island no paddy will grow;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into it recently;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to shift them to other island; and

(d) whether Government have paid cash doles to these settlers since paddy crop has been damaged badly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Enough cultivable paddy land is expected to be available for the purpose in Neil Island itself.

(d) Government have sanctioned special assistance to those families whose paddy crop was damaged due to rat menace and prolonged drought.

Scheme to Help Landless and Poor Peasants in Collaboration with Food and Agricultural Organisation

2724. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to help the landless and poor peasants in different States in collaboration with F. A. O. or other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details of such a scheme;

(c) the names of the States which have taken advantage of it and money received as grant or loan by each of them so for; and

(d) the steps taken to popularise the scheme in the backward States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d . Do not arise.

Posts and Telegraph offices and Telephone Exchanges in Balasore District, Orissa

2725. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices, post offices and public call offices and telephone exchanges, Phono-cum-Post offices sanctioned and installed in the Balasore districts of Orissa during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and how many of such are pending sanction and how many of such have been sanctioned but not yet installed;

(b) why T-43 type trunk board exchange has not been installed at Balasore though machinery has been obtained since two years; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of fixing responsibility for derelication of duty of officers connected with it on account of not installing T-43 board in proper time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a)

Year	Number of Branch Post offices			
	sanctioned	opened	pending Sanction	Sanctioned but not yet opened
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1968-69	17	17	5	Nil
1969-70	13	13	10	Nil

Year	Total number of Post Offices			
	Sanctioned	Opened	Pending sanction	Sanctioned but not yet opened
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1968-69	19	19	5	Nil
1969-70	14	14	10	Nil

Year	Number of Public Call Offices			
	Sanctioned	Opened	Pending Sanction	Sanctioned but not yet opened
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1968-69	3	Nil	Nil	3
1969-70	4	2	Nil	2

Year	Number of Telephone Exchanges			
	Sanctioned	Installed	Pending sanction	Sanctioned but not yet installed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1968-69	2	1	Nil	2
1969-70	Nil	1	Nil	1

Instal lation of an exchange at Basudevpur, already sonctioned, is pendng.

Year	Number of Phono-cum Post Offices			
	Sanctioned	Opened	Pending sanction	Sanctioned but not yet opened
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1968-69	2	2	Nil	Nil
1969-70	1	1	Nil	Nil

(b) and (c). For installation of T-43 Trun Boards, other essential stores like racks and swith Board cables are required. Most of these stores have been supplied recently and the installation is being taken in hand and is expected to be completed by March, 1970.

Arabic Programmes over All India Radio

2726. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio is broadcasting its Arabic programmes for so many Arab countries to have their goodwill and to develop our foreign trade and help earn the foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Arabic programme of the External Services of All India Radio is broadcast daily for a duration of 90 minutes in two transmissions from 1030 to 1100 hours and from 2300 to 0000 IST. The service is intended to serve listeners in Saudi Arabic, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordon, Iran and Yemen. Apart from news, commentaries and press reviews on subject of common interest, the programme also includes talks, interviews, Indian film music, music of the target areas and special programmes of literary and cultural interest.

Aid to Farmers for Purchase of Tractors through Nationalised Bank

2727. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to nationalise the lands of the cultivators who possess less than 10 acres so that the production be doubled as the poor cultivators do not have their own tractors and seeds along with fertilisers;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, whether Government have decided to give loan from the Nationalised banks specially for the purchase of tractors by poor cultivators and if so the amount reserved for each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, CONMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). "Land" that is to say, rights, in or over land, land tenures etc., is a State subject under the Constitution. The Central Government has no proposal to nationalise the lands of the cultivators who possess less than ten acres. Owners of small holdings can obtain loans for tractors or power tillers if they are individually credit-worthy, or if they have organised themselves into a co-operative society. They could also avail facilities of using tractors etc. from private agencives, hiring centres set up by State Agro-Industries Corporation, etc. Nationalised Banks have not earmarked any separate amounts for various States for being distributed as loans for tractors.

Service Conditions of Workers in Public Sector

2728. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that labourers are not getting good service conditions in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) By and large it is not so.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में मीन क्षेत्र विकास योजना

2729. **श्री गं. च. दीक्षित :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने एक मीन क्षेत्र विकास योजना आरम्भ की है जिसका सारा खर्च सर्वांगीण (पैकेज) कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। मध्यप्रदेश में मीन विकास के लिये कोई ऐसा पैकेज कार्यक्रम नहीं है जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था भारत सरकार कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

चौथी योजना में खेती के लिये भूमिहीन हरिजनों तथा किसानों को सहायता

2730. **श्री गं. च. दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने खेती के कार्य के लिये तथा भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये भूमिहीन हरिजनों और किसानों को किन शर्तों पर सहायता दी थी ; और

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिये चौथी योजना में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में, विभिन्न राज्यों में परती भूमि के सुधार तथा भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिये एक योजना शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन मजदूरों को दी गई भूमि पर फार्म कार्य शुरू करने के लिये उन्हें राज्य सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता दी और प्रति परिवार 750 रुपये तक व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपूरित किया गया। परति भूमि के सुधार के लिये प्रति हेक्टार 750 रुपये तक अनुदान भी दिये गये। तृतीय योजना के बाद, यह योजना वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर "बाकी रहे" कार्यक्रम की सीमा तक जारी रखी गयी। यह स्थिति 31-3-69 तक प्राप्त की गई। 31-3-69 तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, लगभग 2 लाख हैक्टार भूमि पर लगभग 1,10 लाख परिवारों का पुनर्वास किया गया। अब तक अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को 6.2 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की प्रतिपूर्ति की गई।

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में उपकृषकों तथा कृषि मजदूरों की सहायता करने के लिये 47.50 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था अनुमानतः की गई है।

मध्यप्रदेश में डाक-तार घर

2731. **श्री गं. च. दीक्षित** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में दो वर्षों में कितने नये डाक-घर खोले गये ; और

(ख) उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वर्तमान डाकघरों में इस वर्ष तार-सेवा चालू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क)

वर्ष	मध्यप्रदेश में खोले गए नये डाकघरों की संख्या
1967-68	88
1968-69	113

(ख)

जिलों का नाम	मौजूदा डाकघरों में तार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मंजूर किये गए प्रस्तावों की संख्या
1	2
छिन्दवाड़ा	2
मंदसौर	1
बिलासपुर	2
खण्डवा	2
माण्डला	1
रायगढ़	1
रीवां	1
शाजापुर	2
टीकमगढ़	1
रायसेन	1

1	2
सेहेरा	1
राजगढ़	1
ग्वालियर	2
नरसिंगपुर	2
होशंगाबाद	2
धार	1
जबलपुर	2
इन्दौर	2
देवास	1
छतरपुर	1
बालाघाट	2
सेओनी	1
झाबना	1
गुना	1
उज्जैन	1
दतिया	2
दुर्ग	1
बस्तर	1
खरगोन	1
सरगूजा	1

इस वर्ष उपर्युक्त में से जितने भी तारघर खोलने संभव हों सके खोलने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा, बशर्ते कि उनके लिए सामान उपलब्ध हो।

Shortage of letter boxes in Rajkot Jamnagar and Bhavnagar in Saurashtra

2732. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortages of Letter Boxes have been felt in Rajkot-Jamnagar and Bhavnagar Districts of Saurashtra.

(b) if so, the total estimated demand for latter boxes, a district-wise, and the duration over which shortages has been experienced; and

(c) the time by which latter boxes in required quantities will be provided at the above places?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Demand and supply for the last 3 years during which shortages have been experienced.

Name of Disst.	Demand	Supplied
Rajkot	500	60
Jamnagar	345	—
Bhavnagar	150	41

(c) It is expected that the shortages will be made good during this calender year. The delay was due to difficulty in gatting steell plates by the suppliers for which a special priority has since been arranged by the Ministry of steel and Heavy Engineering Industres.

Construction of more godowns by food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh

2733. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked the Food Corporation of India for construction of more godowns

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ;

(c) the amount of money sanctioned or this purpose; and

(d) the present totol storage capacity of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Construction of foodgrain godowns of an aggregate capacity of 2.23 lakh tonnes at various centres in Madhya Pradesh has so far been approved for being taken up during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Further construction will be taken up during subsequent years.

(c) The estimated cost of the construction so far approved, is Rs. 4.80 crores, part of which has already been sanctioned.

(d) 2,05,520 tonnes

(Owned — 80,900 tonnes
Hired — 1,24,620 ").

Funds for sinking tube wells in Famine Stricken areas of Rajasthan

2734. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Ninister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide funds for sinking tubwells under the famine relief schemes in Rajasthan during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the purpose; and

(c) when this amount will be given to the state Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Central financial assistance to State Governments towards drought relief expenditure is provided on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments, subject to the overall ceilings adopted in the light of the recommendations of Central Teams and is not related to individual items of work.

The Government of India have adopted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 58.06 crores on drought relief measures in Rajasthan during the current financial year. This includes a provision of Rs. 4.8965 crores for expenditure on drinking water supply schemes like purchase of vehicles, construction and energisation of tubewells, urban and regional water supply schemes etc. The financial assistance released to the State during the current financial year so far for drought relief is Rs. 43.50 crores.

Aid to super-Phosphate Industry to Augment its Production

2735. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4531 on the 18th December, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is also a fact that the superphosphate industry was the first to introduce phosphatic fertiliser in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the product is being manufactured and marketed by big organisations like EID--Parry Limited, DCM Chemical Works, Shaw Wallace Rallis India, Dharamsi Morarji, FACT, etc., and other smaller units like Adarsh Chemical a Fertilizers Limited, Udha;

(c) if so, how the superphosphate industry suffers from lack of promotional measures and efficient marketing organisation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to assist the indigenous industry in increasing its capacity utilisation and there by reduce our reliance on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to available information the superphosphate industry introduced general use of chemical phosphatic fartiliser in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the initial stages of the industry, Government were helping them by purchasing their product and supplying them to the States etc., for popularisation and distribution to the farmers. when an adequate demand had been created, the industry took over marketing of their product themselves. With the introduction of highyielding varieties programme, the demand for phosphatic fertiliesers went up in 1966-67 on wards and the superphosphate industry prospered. But the industry did not make any significant market development efforts to sell its output. Consumers have now realised the advantages of more concentrated complex fertiliesers which have come to the market and they prefer them to superphosphate. Various measures are, however being considered for the rehabilitation of

the superphosphate industry in consultation with it. Moreover, steps are taken to assess periodically requirements of phosphatic fertilisers that can be met through the demestic production including production potential of super-phosphate and imports of phosphatic fertilisers are planned only to the extent that the domestic production falls short of the estimated requirements. The State Govts. have been advised to use the maximum quantity of locally manufactured superphosphate etc. before indenting for imported complex fertilisers. Use of locally manufactured mixtures, in which superphosphate in an important component, is also being encouraged in the interest of balanced fertilisation. Besides, a number of new factories to manufacture phosphatic fertilisers are being set up in order to reduce our reliance on imports. Additional capacity is being created chiefly to manufacture high analysis complex fertilisers containing all the three major nutrients because of the advantages of cost. Owing to this relative cost advantage, it is expected that there would be a much better utilisation of the indigenous capacity.

Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers and its Effect on Food Production

2736. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the break-up of the total amount of chemical fertilizers used in the country in the last three years ending 1970-71, according to N.P. and K. and during Rabi and Khariff seasons separately;

(b) the target for fertilizer consumption set for 1971-72 according to N.P. and K. during Khariff and Rabi seasons separately; and

(c) the details of study, if any, carried out by the Government regarding the contribution of chemical fertilisers to increased production of foodgrains and other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The break-up of consuption of chemical fertilisers in terms of N,P & K for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	N		P		K	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1968-69	5.30	6.78	1.84	1.98	0.72	0.98
1969-70 (estimated)	6.31	8.19	1.87	2.43	0.69	1.31
1970-71 (estimated)	8.58	11.42	3.29	4.21	1.47	2.73

(b) The revised targets for fertiliser consumption set by the Planning Commission for the year 1971-72 are as under:—

(in lakhs of tonnes)

Year	N	P	K
1971-72	24.00	9.30	5.60

Separate targets for Khariff and Rabi season for the year 1971-72 have not be fixed as yet.

(c) Research investigations to assess the yield responses to application of chemical fertilisers have been conducted at various Central and State Agricultural Research Institutes or Stations. Extensive studies have also been carried out in this field by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1956-57 to assess the contribution of chemical fertilisers towards increasing production of foodgrains and other important crops. With the introduction of high yielding varieties programme, fertiliser research was reoriented and a scheme on All-India Co-ordinated Agronomic experiments has

since been implemented. Under this scheme, 366 complex experiments' have been conducted at 44 model experiment centres and 7215 simple fertiliser trails' were conducted in cultivators' fields in 90 districts representing different agro-climatic and soil conductions in the country. The results indicated that the high yielding varieties even at normal fertility level of the soil gave better yields than the local varieties.

On the basis of these studies, it is concluded that on an average, a food production of 10 tonnes, 6 tonnes and 1 tonnes results from the application of a term of nitrogen, phosphate and potash respectively.

Area Under High Yielding Varieties of Seeds and its Effect on Production of Foodgrains

2737. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of the high-yielding varieties of seeds has been confined mainly to irrigated areas in the country;

(b) the total irrigated area in the country and the proportion of it covered by the high-yielding varieties of seeds in 1970-71 and the target set for 1971-72; and

(c) the details of study, if any, carried out by the Government regarding the extent of contribution of high-yielding seeds to increased production of foodgrains and other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In irrigated and assured rainfall areas.

(b) The total irrigated area under all crops in the country is estimated at 32.75 million hectares (1970-71). Out of this area, the high-yielding Varieties Programme is expected to cover an area of about 13.32 million hectares during 1969-70 and 16.80 million hectares during 1971-72.

(c) A study to assess the performance of High Yielding Varieties with regard to it spread and yields has been initiated from 1969-70. The results are still awaited.

Villages Provided with Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Junagadh District, Gujarat

2738. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of villages in Junagadh District of Gujarat and the number of villages, where (i) Post Offices or Branch Post Offices and (ii) Telephone Exchanges exist as on date;

(b) the number of villages which have south the above facilities; and

(c) the number of towns and villages in the said area that would be given new Post and Branch Post Office and Telephone Exchanges in 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Total number of villages in Junagadh district of Gujarat-1126

Number of villages where (i) Post Offices exist as on 7.3.70 - 421 (Four hundred and twenty-one) (ii) Number of villages, where Telephone Exkhanges exist as on 10.3.70-4 (four)

(b) Number of villages which have sought the facilities for opening of Post Offices during 1969-70 -6(six)

Number of villages which have sought the facilities for opening of Telephone Exchanges during 1969-70 -3(three)

(c) The number of towns and villages in the said area that would be given new post offices in 1970-71 has not yet been finalised. The number of towns and villages in the said area that would be given new Telephone Exchanges in 1970-71 -1 (One)

The question of opening exchanges at the remaining two stations is being examined.

Recognised and Unrecognised Trade Unions in India and Gajendragadkar Commission's Recommendations on Industrial Peace

2739. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognised and unrecognized Trade Unions in the country during the last three years;

(b) their verified membership; and

(c) what steps are being taken in the light of Gajendragadkar Commission's recommendations on the subject to make Trade Unions an effective instrument for establishing industrial peace in the country by means of (i) collective bargaining (ii) conciliation (iii) arbitration etc. with greater emphasis on settlements through bargraining?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Information about the number of recognised and unrecognised unions in the country and their verified membership is not available.

(c) The recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission on Labour are under examination in consultation with the various interests concerned.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्र

2740. **श्री गं. च. दीक्षित :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) उन टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए मंजूरी कब तक दी जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 31-12-69 को 8,529;

(ख) एक्सचेंज उपस्कर और खासकर भूमि के नीचे डाले जाने वाले केबल की आम कमी हैं। इसलिए मौजूदा प्रतीक्षा सूचियों पर से सभी व्यक्तियों को कनेक्शन दे देने के लिए कोई निश्चित तारीख बता सकना कठिन है।

Sale of Post Cards and Inland Letters

2741. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post cards, inlands letters and letters in the last departmental census and the comparative figures of the same census last year;

(b) the figures of revenue from each for the two census; and

(c) whether revenue has fallen due to decrease in number; if so, whether Government would given reasons why the increase made last year should not be given up at least in respect of post cards, which are the only means of communications the poor can afford?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The estimated numbers in crores are as follows:—

	1967-68	1968-69
Post cards	121.10	102.69
Inland letter cards	58.52	51.21
Letters	92.88	80.41

(b) The revenue realised by sale of post-cards, inland letters and letters is not accounted for separately. It is credited along with other items for which revenue is realised in stamps to the heads "sale of ordinary stamps" and "sale of service stamps" or "postage realised in cash". The revenue under these heads in the years

1967-68 and 1968-69 was as under:—

	1967-68 (Rs. in crores)	1968-69 (Rs. in crores)
Sale of ordinary stamps.	44.02	53.96
Sale of service stamps	8.77	10.71
Postage realised in cash.	9.05	11.89
Total :	61.84	76.56

(c) As is clear from the reply to part (b) of the question, the revenue in 1968-69 was higher than in 1967-68. However, the revenue in 68-69 fell short of the anticipations partly because of a slight drop in traffic and partly because the revised tariffs were introduced with effect from 15th May, 1968 instead of from the beginning of the year.

The "postcard" costs the Department 15.27 P against the tariff of 10 P only. The Department is, losing a heavy amount on this account. There is, therefore, no jusfification for giving up the increase made in the tariff of postcards in 1968.

Letters Stamped at Kalighat Post office but Found Torn in Unique Park, Behala, Calcutta

2742. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fect that letters duly addressed and stamped at Kalighat Post Office, Calcutta were found torn in the Unique Park, Behala, Calcutta during the second week of January, 1970;

(b) if so, the number of such letters; and

(c) the steps taken to deliver them to the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) 5.

(c) 4 letters were subsequently delivered to the addressees and in one case the addressee could not be traced and as such it could not be delivered. A postman is suspected to be responsible for the mischief and the matter has been reported to the police for their investigation.

Telephone Development Plan for Kolaba (Maharashtra)

2743. DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise development plan for Telephones in the District of Kolaba (Maharashtra) for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) how much of the said plan has not yet been implemented and the reasons there for;

(c) whether it is a fact that though the District of Ratnagiri is immediately to the South of Kolaba District, Kolaba and Ratnagiri district places are telephonically connected with each other by a circuitious route Panvel in north Kolaba, Poona-Satara thereby causing great hardship to the public -leading to denial of telephone facilities virtually; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the telephone lines in Kolaba are more often out of order for want of proper attention on the part of authorities concerned, entailing heavy loss of revenue to the State in addition to payment of salaries to the staff who are rendered idle; if so whether Government are considering to refund the rental to the subscriber in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The following schemes for expansion of telephone facility in Kolaba District of Maharashtra were planned and completed during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

(i) 1967-68:—
In stallation of a 300 lines Automatic Exchange at Panvel in replacement of 200 lines Mannual Exchange.

(ii) 1968-69
Installation of a 50 lines small Automatic Exchange at Goregaon.

(iii) Expansion of Alibagh Exchange from 100 to 120 lines.

(iv) Provision of a Trunk P. C. O. at Ambet.

(v) 1969-70:—
Installation of a 25 lines SAX at Kolad.

(vi) Expansion of a Murud Exchange from 25 to 50 lines.

(vii) Provision of a Trunk P. C. O. at Borli Panchayatan.

(b) The following schemes planned during these years are at present being implemented.

(i) Expansion of Alibagh Exchange from 120 to 200 lines. This work is expected to be completed during 1970.

(ii) In stallation of a 50 lines small Automatic Exchange at Chowk--This is expected to be commissioned during 1970.

(iii) Provision of a long distance P.C.O. at Awas-Trunk line for the P. C. O. is being erected.

(iv) Installation of a 50 lines SAX at Pali-Expected to be completed in the middle of 1970.

(v) Installation of a 200 lines Auto Exchange in replacement of the 100 lines Manual Exchange at Khopoli-Equipment has been received. A suitable building is being arranged on rent. Expected to be commissioned in 1970.

(vi) Expansion of the Panvel Exchange from 300 to 500 lines-Expected to be commissioned in 1970.

(c) As direct trunk circuits have recently been provided from Bombay to Pen and Ratnagiri, calls from Ratnagiri, headquarter of Ratnagiri District to Alibagh, headquarter of Kolaba District are now routed *Via* Pen and Bombay.

(d) No, Sir. The Trunk lines in this District have recorded efficiency higher than 80%.

Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative House-Building Society, Delhi

2744. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Members of Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative Housing Society owning land were removed, the reasons for long delay and the action proposed against persons responsible along with names;

(b) the persons responsible for obtaining and accepting resignations instead of removal and the action proposed;

(c) whether a resident of Amroha related to property dealer became member posising as Delhi resident; if so, the action proposed against the defaulter;

(d) the reasons for enrolling several members of a family allotting land to member of 1968 and the action proposed; and

(e) the action proposed against those who allowed share transfers to other than kith and kins along with circumstances and details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) and (b). The bye-laws of the cooperative society regulate all matters of internal administration including membership and transfer. These bye-laws are administered by the cooperative society. If any complaint of breach of the bye-laws and their non-observance by the Managing Committee is brought to the notice of the Registrar of Cooperative Socsieties, Delhi, he could consider appropriate action under the statutory powers vested with him under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

It is reported by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, that four members of the Pahari Dhiraj Cooperative House-building Society who had acquired house/land and who ceased to be the members thereon, under bye-law 8 of the Society, tendered their resignation and that the management of the Society accepted it on the 27th October, 1969. Therefore, the question of taking action against persons responsible would not arise.

(c) If specific information about irregularity in admitting members is brought to the notice of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, he could arrange for investigation. According to the information furnished by the Society to the Delhi Administration, members had been enrolled in accordance with the conditions laid down in the bye-laws.

(d) No land has been allotted by his Society so far.

(e) It is reported that the transfer of shares effected by the Society was in accordance with the bye-laws. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, would be able to take action if any violation is brought to his notice.

Vividh Bharati Programmes for Jawans

2745. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some film artists present progromme on Vividh Bharati on Saturdays and Sundays for the Jawans in spite of the fact that the Emergency is already over;

(b) whether it is also fact that this programme is not liked by the general public because it is a mere repetition of the old programmes and that too without any modification;

(c) if so, what are the grounds on which this programme is being continued; and

(d) the utility of this programme and the reasons for not replacing this by a new one after a long passage of time ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). This programme is broadcast for the entertainment of Jawans and is not only the most popular programme of the Vividh Bharati Service but also of All India Radio as a whole as judged from listeners' reactions.

Illegal Transmitters and their Detection

2747. SHRI BENI SANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many illegal transmitters in the possession of undesirable elements in the country;

(b) whether any scientific method has been devised to detect the existence of such instruments; and

(c) if so, how many such transmitters have been detected during the lost three years and how the culprits have been dealt with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SING) : (a) Govt. have no information regarding the existence of many such transmitters. A few cases as indicated in part (c) of the reply have, however, come to notice.

(b) In view of the technical problems involved, it is very difficult to adopt any particular method for detection of illegal transmitters. Detection in some cases has, however, been possible through prior intelligence information followed by mobile monitoring, direction finding etc.

(c) with the methods available, the number of such transmitters seized during the last three years was seven. The culprits were dealt with according to the law.

"Meals for Millions" Centres

2748. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE to pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Meals for the Millions Centre being run in New Delhi;

(b whether such centres are operating in other important cities;

(c) the research work, if any, done by these Centres; and

(d) who are the members of the board of management of this Centre and how much money Government is giving it as grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). There is an Association with the name 'Meals for Millions Association of India' with its head Office in New Delhi. This is a voluntary and autonomous body registered under the Registration of Societies Act. The Government as such are not directly associated with the functions or the management of the Association and have not been giving any grant to the association for the last few years.

Second Rig for Exploratory Tube-Well Organisation in Hoshangabad, M. P.

2749. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time when the second rig meant for Exploration Tube-Well Organisation group working in Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur Districts of Madhya Pradesh is likely to be sent there; and

(b) the reasons why it has so far not been sent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation has received proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government for 12 exploratory sites in Hoshangabad-Narsinghpur Districts, in addition to the existing 6-8 sites already being taken up by the ETO for exploration in this belt. A proposal is however, under consideration to take up a comprehensive study of water resources in the Narmada Basin and to accommodate these additional 12 sites under this programme. Shifting of second rig by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation to Hoshangabad-Narsinghpur Districts, has therefore, been held in abeyance pending a decision on the inclusion of the additional sites in the proposed project. One rig is considered sufficient for the existing work, already in hand, of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

Work of Exploratory Tube-Well Organisation in Narabada Basin

2750. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the purposes for which Exploratory Tubewell Organisation (E. T. O.) is doing exploratory work in Narbada Basin;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government is contemplating dropping of digging of deep tubewell on data furnished by E. T. O.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for continuing further explorations by E. T. O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is carrying out exploratory work in Narbada Basin, with a view to deciphering the vertical and horizental extension of aquifers (water bearing stratas) and also to establish their water bearing characterstics therein. This will act as a prelude to the comprehensive Groundwater assessment studies of Narmada Basin.

(b) No such indication has so far been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Capacity of Shallow Tube-Wells n Narabada Basin

2751. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Narbada Basin is fit for having shallow tube-wells for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, how long these wells are likely to give water for irrigation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that water bearing Strata providing water for shallow tube-wells is inadequate and may stop providing water to these tube-wells and even to dig wells; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the State Government is pursuing digging of shallow tube-wells and stop digging of deep tube-wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, certain part of the Basin are fit for sinking shallow tubewells since water bearing formations or acquifers are met at shallow depths. This is not true for the entire basin. The areas suitable for sinking shallow tube-wells have been demarcated on the basis of groundwater surveys carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The tubewells should last far ever if the total withdrawal from the aquifers is not more than the annual replenishment or recharge of the aquifers. The normal life of an individual tube-wells however is about 15 to 20 years.

(c) and (d). Both deep and shallow tube-wells are being constructed in Narbada Basin. The shallow tubewell programme permits the cultivators to own their own tubewells and to operate them according to his own requirement and convenience. No conditions of over development, or excessive extraction have been noticed so far. Adequate precautions about number and spacing of tubewells are being taken and there is no apprehension at this stage of the additional tubewells reducing or interfering with the supplies of the existing tubewells on dugwells.

Import and Distribution of Tractors

2752. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the principle followed in distribution of tractors imported by Central Government to various States; and

(b) the number of tractors imported during 1969 and the quantity of each given to each State separately for each make?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The following principles are taken into consideration while making allocation of imported tractors :-

(i) Relative demands registered by State Agro-Industries Corporations State Government, Union Territories, etc.

(ii) Acreage of high yielding varieties in the respective States and Union Territories;

(iii) Existing population of tractors in the States and Union Territories; and

(iv) Tractors already allotted to the respective States and Union Territories.

(v) Tractor Custom Services undertaken in the States.

(b) It was decided to import 15,500 tractors against 1968-69 requirements. Of which, about 14,000 tractors have either been received or are on the high seas. A statement showing the allocation of 15,500 tractors to various States is laid on the table of the House. [*placed in Library. See No. LT- 2824/70*]

Recovery of Loans Paid for House-Building to Refugees by State Governments

2753. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments under instrucations from the Central Government have started issuing orders for recovery of loans with interest paid to the refugees for house-building; and for recovery of value of lands allotted to the refugees including camp refugees together with development cost and 4½ per cent interest from the date of acquisition in 1950;

(b) what is the number of refugees rehabilitated at Mahisila Government colony, Asansol, District Burdwan (West Bengal); and

(c) how many of them have been drawn from the Refugee Camps and how many have been gainfully employed uptill now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Attention of the State Governments is drawn periodically to the need for recovery of loans from displaced persons advanced to them for implementing various rehabilitation schemes. According to the information received from the West Bengal Government no new orders in this behalf have been issued by them. They have informed that the recovery of loan representing (i) cost of land and (ii) cost of development becomes effective from the date of award and completion of development works respectively. Similar information in respect of other States in not readily available.

Only that portion of the loan is recoverable which is not covered by the remission scheme.

(b) 845 families.

(c) 400 families drawn from camps of which 167 have been gainfully employed.

Opening of Post and Telegraph Office at Tauni Devi (H. P.)

2754. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some sabhas and individuals have urged the post Master General, Ambala to instal Telegraph office at Tauni Devi Hamirpur Sub-division (Himachal Pradesh) and if so, when;

(b) whether it is also a fact that D. E.T East Jullundur has been asked by Post Master General, Ambala to make survey for execution of this scheme; and if so, when;

(c) the name of other Telegraph Offices which are situated nearest to Tauni Devi, and their distances; and

(d) when the Tauni Devi Post Office is likely to be provided with telegraph facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, No Sabha or individuals have requested the Post master General, Ambala for installation of Telegraph office at Tauni Devi in Hamirpur Sub-division(Himachal Pradesh). However, President, Tarun Parishad, Tauni Devi requested in July, 69 for provision of telephone facility of Tauni Devi. A copy of the same request was forwarded by Shri Prem Chand Verma, M. P. on 12th July, 1969.

(b) The proposal to open a public Call Office (and not telegraph office) at Tauni Devi was got examined by Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Simla and not by Divisional Engineer Telegraphs East, Jullundur. The division concerned was addressed by the Postmaster General, Ambala on 31-7-69.

(c) Hamirpur is the nearest Telegraph Office from Tauni Devi and is situated at a distance of 8 miles. Other Telegraph Offices nearby are at Bhota and Ladraur situated at 10 miles and 18 miles respectively from Tauni Devi.

(d) The proposal to open Telegraph Office at Tauni Devi is now being examined.

Grant of Recognition to staff Artistes' Union of A. I. R.

2755. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the membership verification was undertaken by the Labour Ministry to grant recognition under the code of discipline of Unions to one of the two existing Trade Union Organisations of staff Artistes of All India Radio; and

(b) what has been done by the Ministry in this regard and whether the majority of any Union has been ascertained ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The All India Radio have not yet accepted the Code of Discipline. However, on a request from them, verification of membership of the two unions has been carried out and the result communicated to the All India Radio authorities.

Requirement of drilling rigs for shallow and deep Tube-weislls in Gujarat

2756. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has made any proposal regarding the requirement of drilling rigs for shallow and deep tube-wells in rocky and alluvial areas; and

(b) what are the demands of it and how many have been supplied up to now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SERI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No proposal from the Government of Gujarat regarding requirement of drilling rigs for shallow and deep tube wells in rocky and alluvial areas has been received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. However, it is understood that the State Government had sent a proposal for the supply of rigs for making drinking-water supply arrangements in the scarcity affected areas of the State to the Ministry of Health & Family planing. The proposal is being processed by that Ministry for procurement of six rigs under U. N. I. C. E. F. Assisted Programme.

Zonal Restriction on Foodgrains and Government's Policy to Merge Surplus States with Deficit States

2757. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons weighing with Government to keep zonal restriction on foodgrains in the country;

(b) the policy of Government to include deficit States with the surplus States which are geographically contiguous with the States; and

(c) whether the case of Gujarat States for inclusion in the larger wheat zone States has been considered; if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) zonal restrictions are intended to maximise internal procurement for building up a buffer stock as well as for securing equitable distribution of foodgrains.

(b) The main idea underlying the policy of the Government to join surplus States with contiguous deficit States is to form homogeneous and self-sufficient food zones in which the producers of surplus areas will be assured of reasonable returns and the consumers, especially of deficit areas, of reasonable prices. Food zones will also help to avoid irrational movement of foodgrains to areas of high purchasing power instead of to areas of greatest need.

(c) The question of inclusion of Gujarat in the enlarged northern wheat zone was considered last year, when the northern wheat zone was enlarged. It was felt at that time that it was not advisable to do so. The zonal pattern for the Rabi grains for 1970-71 will once again be reviewed in the next meeting of the Chief Ministers which is proposed to be held on the 22nd of March, 1970.

Production and prices of oilseeds during second and third plan periods

2758. SHRI S.M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of oil seeds during Second and Third Five Year Plans corresponding to the demand;

(b) the percentage of increased price corresponding to the prices of other agricultural commodities during the above period: and

(c) the reasons of rise in price and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The production targets of oilsesds for second and Third Five year plans as also the actual production achieved by the end of each plan are indicated below :

('000 tonnes)

Second Plan			Third Plan		
Target (based on demand projection)	Achievement		Target (based on demand projection)	Achievement	
	Highest	End of Plan		Highest	End on Plan
7550	7298 (1958--59)	6982	9820	8563 (1964-65)	6346

(b) The percentage increase in price is illustrated by the following index number of wholesale prices :—

Year	oilseeds	Agricultural commodities
Base (1952-53)	100	100
1961 (Calendar year)	158.0	124.1
1966 (Calendar year)	284.0	189.6

(c) The main reasons of rise in prices are (i) that the demand has outstripped supply and (ii) the increase in cost of production due to the general rise in prices of agricultural inputs, etc. The Government had taken resort to various indirect measures to control the fluctuations in prices and maintain them at reasonable levels. The principal measures were :—

(i) Adjustment in imports and exports

(ii) Regulation of forward trading in oilseeds and oils.

(iii) Regulation of bank advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils.

In addition, with a view to increasing the production of oilseed crops in the country, intensive cultivation measures on the lines of the package programme are being adopted in the selected potential areas both in the Central and State sectors of the plan.

Signing of Indo-Soviet protocol

2759. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some representatives of leading National Indian dailies were kept out of the ceremony of the signing of Indo-Soviet Protocol on the 20th February, 1970, while, Russian newsmen

stayed in, as appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 21st February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and (b). No correspondent, Indian or foreign, was either invited or authorised by the Press Information Bureau to attend the function. In consultation with the Departments of Industrial Developement and the Ministy of Steel and Heavy Engineering, it was decided not to invite Press correspondents to the ceremony. Only cameramen were to be permitted to be present for a few minutes to photograph the signing ceremony and they were to leave before the speeches were made. Press correspondents who contacted the Press Information Bureau were informed accordingly and they agreed to this arrangement. However, it was noticed that three Indian correspondents had entered the room when the signing ceremony was about to begin. They were reminded of the earlier understanding, and they left the room without protest. At that stage no other correspondent was noticed in the room. Subsequently, however, it became known that two Soviet correspondents had also been present. Their explanations were asked for and they have since expressed regaret and stated that they were not aware that the function was not open to the Press. There is no truth in the report in the *Hindustan Times* that the Head of the Soviet Delegation, Mr. Skachkov, had objected to the presence of Indian correspondents.

बिहार में गन्ना उत्पादकों की हड़ताल

2760. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर**: क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादकों ने गन्ने के मूल्यों में वृद्धि, चीनी मिल मालिकों द्वारा उत्पादकों को देय राशि का समय पर भुगतान करने और कांटे पर उन्हें सुविधायें देने संबंधी मांगों के लिए हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादकों की इन समस्याओं पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार नहीं किया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों कि समस्याओं को हल न करने के दृष्टिकोण के आर्थिक तथा राजनैतिक कारण क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी मिल मालिकों ने किसानों को ये सुविधायें प्रदान किये जाने में रुकावटें पैदा की ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार गन्ना उत्पादकों की समस्याओं पर हमेशा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करती है और करती रहेगी। जहां तक गन्ने के मूल्य का संबंध है, सरकार केवल चीनी कारखानों द्वारा देय गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। 1969-70 के लिए गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य 9.4 प्रतिशत या इससे कम उपलब्धि पर 7.37 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था। उपलब्धि में 9.4 प्रतिशत से प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के लिये मूल्य में 5.36 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल अधिक देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मूल्य राज्य सरकारों, गन्ना उत्पादकों की संस्थाओं और चीनी मिलों की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर तथा कृषि मूल्य आयोग और अन्य संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से निर्धारित किया गया था। सरकार पहले ही एक ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें यह प्रावधान होगा कि यदि चीनी उत्पादकों को उनके खुले बाजार की चीनी के कोटे का मूल्य लेवी चीनी के मूल्य से अधिक मिलता है, तब चीनी उत्पादकों को गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का कुछ अतिरिक्त मूल्य देना चाहिए।

जहां तक गन्ने के मूल्य का समय पर भुगतान करने के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य

सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे समय पर भुगतान करने के संबंध में शीघ्र उपाय करें। इस मामले में वे बराबर सतर्क हैं और उन्होंने यह सूचित किया है कि गन्ने के 70 प्रतिशत मूल्य का भुगतान किया जा चुका है।

जहां तक गन्ना तौल केन्द्रों पर सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का संबंध है, राज्य सरकारों ने अपने क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों को पहले से ही सतर्क कर दिया है और गन्ना आयुक्त द्वारा समय समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

समाचारपत्र सूचना विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित 'हमारा देश' नामक समाचार पत्र के संबंध में सरकार को नोटिस

2761. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले**: क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समाचारपत्र सूचना विभाग ने 'हमारा देश' नामक एक साप्ताहिक समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित करना आरम्भ किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि गाजियाबाद से भी उसी नाम का एक समाचार पत्र पहले से प्रकाशित होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समाचार-पत्र के सम्पादक तथा प्रकाशक ने इस संबंध में सरकार को एक नोटिस दिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की ताजी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 'हमारा देश' नामक कोई समाचारपत्र गाजियाबाद से नहीं छप रहा है, तथापि यह पता लगा है कि इस नाम का एक हिन्दी साप्ताहिक 1954 से गाजियाबाद से प्रकाशित हो रहा था। जाहिर है कि इस पत्र का प्रकाशन बन्द हो गया, क्योंकि पिछले चार वर्षों से समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को इस पत्र का कोई भी अंक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ जैसा कि समाचारपत्र पंजीयन (केन्द्रीय) नियमावली, 1956 के नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत जरूरी है और न ही वार्षिक विवरण मिले जो उक्त नियमावली के नियम 6 के अनुसार अपेक्षित है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अलीगढ़ में रेडियो स्टेशन

2762. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले**: क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ; और

(ग) यह स्टेशन कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) जी, हां। आकाशवाणी की वैदेशिक सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अलीगढ़ में दो शक्तिशाली शार्ट वेव ट्रांसमिटर लगाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) लगभग 253 लाख रुपए।

(ग) 1970 के दौरान।

Kerala Ministers' Broadcast against Transport Workers' Strike

2764. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Trivandrum

Radio Station regarding the Kerala Transport Minister's broadcast on the 22nd January, 1970 against the transport workers strike; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government against this broadcast ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It did not infringe the provisions of AIR Code. The question of taking any remdial measure does not arise.

International Radio Committee

2765. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Interna tional Radio Committeee met in Delhi on the 21st January, 1970;

(b) if so, the subjects which the Committee discussed; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a)Yes. At the invitation of the Government of India, extended through the Department of Communications, the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) of the International Telecommunication Union, held its XIIth Plenary Assembly at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from 21st Januaryto 11th February, 1970.

(b) Amongst the subjects discussed by the Plenary Assembly, mention may be made of the following important items :

(i) review of the work done by the 15 specialised Study Groups and issue of recommendations and reports on developments in the fields of radio transmitters and receivers, sound and television broadcasting, fixed and mobile radio communication systems, microwave and satellite communication systems etc.;

(ii) measures to be adopted to extend technical cooperation and assistance to new or developing countries;

(iii) adoption of the new reorganisation plan of work of CCIR and its Study Groups.

(c) The Plenary Assembly adopted approximately 600 technical documents on various aspects of radio systems. These would help Indian and other manufacturers of radio and communication equipment to design and develop such equipment in accordance with internationally accepted standards. Important decisions for helping new or developing countries were taken by way of plans to bring out technical handbooks, adoption of specifications of low cost television receivers, as well as encouraging studies of low capacity, economic radio relay systems. An International Working Party for studying cost effectiveness of satellite broadcasting systems was established by the Plenary Assembly which is likely to be of considerable help to India and other developing countries. The Assembly had preliminary technical discussions regarding the forthcoming World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunication of the Internationl Telecommunication Union to be held in 1971.

Since the Assembly was attended by about 270 foreign delegates, it provided a unique opportunity to Indian engineers and scientists to meet their counterparts in other countries as well as exchange useful information in the field of telecommunications.

Requirement of Foodstuffs

2766. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of food-stuffs staple during the year 1970;

(b) the percentage of the total reqiirement to be imported from foreign countries; and

(c) the target of production in the year 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In India, foodgrains are considered as the most staple foodstuffs. In the absence of any scientific survey on consumption requirements it is not possible to indicate the precise total requirements of foodgrains in the country during 1970 or in any other year.

(b) In view of what has been stated in answer to part (a) of the Question, it is not possible to indicate the percentage of total requirement to be imported from foreign countries.

(c) Targets of production for 1970-71 have not yet been fixed.

Rise in Price of Foodgrains

2767. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared a rise of 10 per cent in foodgrains prices in 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of foodgrains in 1969 has gone up about 20 per cent than last year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for increase of prices in foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production of foodgrains in 1968-69 had been estimated at 94 million tonnes as against 95 million tonnes in 1967-68 thereby showing a fall of 1.1 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Scheme of Gratuity Recommended by Coal Wage Board

2768. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LOBOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about the implementation of the scheme of gratuity unanimously recommended by the Coal Wage Board and accepted by the Government; and

(b) if so, what is that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Government have accepted in principle the need for a gratuity scheme for coal mine workers. The matter involves legislation and is being processed in consultation with the Ministries/Department concerned.

Recovery of Money Invested by Government in Cooperative Societies in the Collieries in Asansol

2769. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an order has been issued by his Ministry for the recovery of all money invested by the Government in co-operative societies in the collieries in Asansol :

(b) whether such an order is likely to result in closure of the cooperatives in the Asansol Collieries;

(c) the number of co-operatives now operating in the Coal belt of Asansol and the number of consumers covered by them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the price of rice is rising already in the local market; and

(e) in view of this whether Government propose to withdraw the said order for recovery of money invested in co-operatives ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) There are three Central Cooperative Stores and 123 Primary Stores in the Asansol Coalfields. The number of workers in these coalfields is about 1, 14,000.

(d) According to the information available the price of rice in the Asansol Coal belt has been slightly on the decline recently.

(e) The direction issued are only for recovery of outstanding instalments of loan on the due dates and not of money invested in cooperatives.

Subscriber Truk Dialling System between Delhi and Nagpur

2770. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start S.T.D. telephone system between Delhi and Nagpur in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor particularly when other less important cities than Nagpur have been connected with Delhi through STD telephone system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is planned to connect Nagpur to the Trunk Automatic Exchange at Bombay by the end of the Fourth Plan. This will provide S.T.D. facilitiy from Nagpur to Bomay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Surat. It will be possible for Nagpur subscribers to dial calls for Delhi when inter connection of Bombay Trunk Automatic exachange and Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange is completed. Interconnection of the Trunk Automatic Exchanges is held up as certain technical problems are yet to be solved. Adequate number of high grade trunk circuits between Bombay and Delhi are also not available at present to meet the anticipated traffic. It is likely that these circuits will be available by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Applications Pending For Telephone Connections in Nagpur

2771. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to states :

(a) the number of applications pending in Nagpur for allotment of telephones ;

(b) the maximum and minimum period for which the applications have been pending; and

(c) the averae period of time generally taken to provide telephone connections in Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of applications pending for allotment of telephones in two exchanges of Nagpur on 20.2.70 was as under :—

Main Exchange	— 820
City Exchange	— 666

(b) The dates of the oldest and latest applications in the two exchanges is as under :—

	Date of oldest application	Date of latest applicaton
Main Exchange	13.2.68	20.2.70
City Exchange	12.4.67	20.2.70

It will be seen that the maximum period the applications have been pending has been about 2 years in the case of the main exchange and 3 years in the case of city exchange. There is nothing like minimum period as applications are being received almost daily.

(c) There has not been any appreciable delay in providing connections in the case of the O.Y.T. and the special category applicants. In the case of general category applicants, however, so for it has been taking about 2 years for provision of connections.

Post Offices in the Country

2772. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices in the country ;

(b) the number of post offices in rural and urban areas;

(c) the number of post offices having telegraph facilities ;

(d) the number of post offices opened in 1969; and

(e) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMANT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Total number of post offices in the country as on 1.2.1970— 1,03828.

(b) The number of post offices in rural and urban areas as on 1.2.1970 :

Rural	93,891
Urban	9,937

(c) The number of post offices having telepraph facilities as on 1.2.1970--10,799.

(d) The number of post offices opened in 1969 — 2,354 .

(e) The number of post offices proposed to be opened in the current year has not yet been finalised.

पी. एल. 480 करार के अन्तर्गत सोयाबीन तेल का आयात

2773. **श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अमरीका से सोयाबीन के तेल के आयात के लिए हुये करार के अधीन पूरी मात्रा में सोयाबीन का तेल भारत में आ गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कब तक पूरी मात्रा में यह प्राप्त हो जायेगा; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उक्त करार के अन्तर्गत कितनी मात्रा में सोयाबीन के तेल का आयात किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 13 अक्तूबर, 1969 के पिछले पी. एल. 480 करार के अधीन आयात किए जाने वाले सोयाबीन तेल की आधी मात्रा से अधिक मात्रा या तो प्राप्त हो चुकी है अथवा मार्ग में है ।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि जून, 1970 के अन्त तक शेष मात्रा का जहाज में लदान हो जाएगा जोकि करार की वैधता-अवधि के अंदर ही है ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उसी प्रकार के करारों के अधीन आयात की गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मी. टन)
1967	87,119
1968	68,810
1969	1,12,534

1969 के अन्तर्गत बताई गई मात्रा में पिछले करार के अधीन आयात की गयी 31,136 मीटरी टन की मात्रा भी शामिल है ।

Foodgrains Production

2774. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural production is estimated to be satisfactory this year;

(b) if so, the estimates of foodgrains production; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish food zones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir, agricultural production this year is expected to be generally better than last year.

(b) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains crops during 1969-70 would become available after the close of the agricultural year i. e. sometime in July-August, 1970. However, on the basis of

qualitative reports about weather and crop conditions, it is expected that total food-grains production during 1969-70 would be arround 100 million tonnes.

(c) There is no proposal to abolish food zones at present.

Small Farmers, Development Agency

2775. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the objects of Small Farmers' Development Agency and in what way the State Governments concerned are associated with the setting up and working of these agencies; and

(b) the amount of money sanctioned for each of these Agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Small Farmers Development Agency is set up on a pilot basis in selected districts of the country. The object is to deal in a concentracted manner with the problems of small farmers who are potentially viable and ensure that adequate credit and other facilities are made available to the small farmers in order to improve their economic position. The concerned State Govts. are fully involved in the formulation of the projects and their working. Generally the collector of the Distt. is made the Chairman of SFDA and other concerned officers at the district level are included as members of the Agency.

(b) On an average, a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores has been car-marked for assistance to each Agency during the Fourth Plan period.

वनों और वन्य पशुओं के परीक्षण के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

2776. **श्री बृजराज सिंह** — कोटा : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि भूमि की निरंतर बढ़ती हुई मांग के सन्दर्भ में वनों और वन्य पशुओं के परीक्षण और कृषि विकास के बीच सन्तुलन बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के औद्योगिक विकास और कृषि भूमि के विस्तार के कारण वनों को अन्धाधुन्ध तरीके से समाप्त किया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वनों के परीक्षण के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है ताकि देश को अकाल और सूखे से बचाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या इन्टरनेशनल यूनियन फार प्रिजर्वेशन आफ नेचर द्वारा इस बारे में की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां । भारत सरकार द्वारा निरूपित राष्ट्रीय वन नीति में भूमि के सन्तुलित उपयोग, वनों तथा वन्य प्राणियों की रक्षा के लिये वनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि का क्या अनुपात होना चाहिये के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त निहित हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । वनों का अन्धाधुन्ध विनाश नहीं किया गया है । फिर भी, गत पांच वर्षों के आंकड़े पृथक पृथक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । फिर भी, असम्बद्ध परिस्थितियों के कारण सन् 1952 से 1966 की अवधि के दौरान 10.70 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र से वनों को साफ कर दिया गया था । उपरोक्त क्षेत्र के निर्वनीकरण के बावजूद, देश में कुल वन क्षेत्र 1966 में 753 लाख हैक्टर तक बढ गया, जो कि 1952 में 734 लाख हैक्टर था ।

(ग) भारतीय वन अधिनियम, 1927 में निहित वर्तमान उपबन्ध, जैसा कि विभिन्न

राज्यों द्वारा उन्हें विशेष कानूनों के साथ और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये विभिन्न नियमों के साथ अपनाया और संशोधित किया गया है, वन के संरक्षण की सुरक्षा प्रदान करते है। फिर भी, जब कभी आवश्यक होता है, राज्य सरकारें वर्तमान विधान में संशोधन करके अथवा नये विधानों के निर्माण द्वारा विशेष उपबन्ध बनाती रहती है।

(घ) प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य सुरक्षा के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के सचिवालय से, प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की सुरक्षा के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन की कार्यवाही, जिसमें सिफारिशें सम्मिलित हैं, अभी अभी प्राप्त हुई है। फिर भी, भारत के सम्बन्ध में दी गई विशिष्ट सिफारिशों पर भारतीय वन्य प्राणी मण्डल की कार्यकारी समिति द्वारा पहले ही विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अनुगामी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Eradication of 'Golden Nemotode' Disease affecting Potato Cultivation

2777. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of eradicating "Golden Nemotode" a horrible desease affecting potato cultivation exceeds Rs. 9,000 per hectare; and

(b) if so, whether Government would undertake the responsibility of eradication of the serious menace prevalent in general places particulars in the Nilgiris District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with the authorities of the Indo-German Development Project in Nilgiris Hills, are taking steps to eradicate the 'Golden Nemotode' in the Nilgiris District.

राज्यों में सरकारी परती भूमि की चकबन्दी तथा वितरण

2778. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकारी परती भूमी का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्यों की सरकारों ने भी ऐसी भूमि के वितरण और चकबन्दी का काम हाथ में लिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन कौन से राज्य हैं और ऐसी भूमि किन लोगों में वितरित की गई है और राज्य-वार कितनी एकड़ भूमि बांटी गई है ;

(घ) सरकार के कब्जे में परती भूमि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इसके वितरण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या LT-2830/70]

Recruitment of Postmen in Assam Circle

2779. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assam Circle P & T Department advertised in the year 1969 for some posts of Postman;

(b) if so, the number of posts advertised and how many applications were received;

(c) whether any interview or examination was held in this behalf; and

(d) if so, why the result is not yet declared for the suitable candidates to fill up

the posts of Postmen in Assam Circle immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a)

Report of Tariff Commission on Sugar Industry

2780. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the Report of the Tariff Commission on Sugar Industry; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Report alongwith a copy of the Government Resolution No. 2-1/70-S.Py., dated 20th February, 1970 communicating the decision taken on some of the recommendations was placed on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1970. The decisions on the remaining recommendations will be taken after consultation with State Governments and other concerned interests.

Satellite Reflected Tele-communication System

2781. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has set up Tele-communication system to connect its two wings with the help of satellite;

(b) if so, why India is not developing such improved technology of tele-communications;

(c) whether India will develop satellite reflected tele-communication system; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As learnt from the newspaper reports earth stations are being established in East and West Pakistan for setting up inter communication between these two wings. This communication has not been established so far.

(b) Communication by satellite system is a recent development in the world and the schemes for providing communication in the country by using satellite are under way.

(c) and (d). For international communication an earth station utilising Intelsat series of satellites over Indian Ocean is already under installation at Arvi. This scheme is expected to be ready shortly. Use of satellites for communication within the country is still in a very preliminary stage even in the more developed countries of the world. Setting up of such a project for our country is under consideration now.

Talks between Iraqi Delegation and Minister of State for Communications

2782. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were recently held between the Iraqi delegation and the Minister of State for Communications regarding

(i) printing of Postages Stamps in India for the Government of Iraq,

(ii) supply of India-made Arabic Teleprinters to Iraq, and

(iii) supply of high quality telephone equipment manufactured by the Indian Telephone Industries to Iraq; and

(b) if so, the result of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) During talks, the Iraqi delegation was informed that India would be in a position to print stamps for the Govt. of Iraq and supply telecommunication equipment produced by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Bangalore, as also Arabic teleprinters manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras. The matter is being pursued.

चौथी योजना में लक्टोन दूध का उत्पादन

2783.**श्री महाराजसिंह भारती** :क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री : यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लक्टोन दूध के उत्पादन तथा उसे लोकप्रिय बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और चौथी योजना में इस बारे में क्या लक्ष्य नियत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लक्टोन दूध के उत्पादन में दूध चूर्ण का आयात नहीं करना पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयास न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बंगलौर और मद्रास की सरकारी डेरियों में दो प्रायोगिक संयंत्र लगाये गये हैं जिनकी लक्टोन दूध की उत्पादन क्षमता 1,000 लिटर प्रति दिन है । लगभग 500 लिटर प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से प्रत्येक स्थान पर उत्पादन किया जा रहा है । दूध का वितरण स्कूल फीडिंग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्कूल के बच्चों में किया जा रहा है और दूध की मात्रा उपभोक्ताओं को भी बेची जा रही है ।

चौथी योजनावधि में लक्टोन दूध प्रायोजना के विकास के लिए 40 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) यदि लक्टोन दूध लोकप्रिय हो गया तो दुग्ध-चूर्ण के आयात की आवश्यकता में कुछ सीमा तक कमी की जा सकती है ।

(ग) यह प्रायोजना अभी भी प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है । वर्तमान प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था के सफलता पूर्वक पूरे हो जाने के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने हेतु प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे ।

Bifurcation of Punjab Postal Circle

2784. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Circle is going to be bifurcated; and

(b) if so, whether separate postal Circles will be created for Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and from what date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been received for the re-organisation of the existing Punjab Circle and they are under consideration.

Share of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh on bifurcation of Punjab Agricultural University

2785. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the share of each of the States of Punjab and Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh on the bifurcation of the Punjab Agricultural University;

(b) the amount which will be given to Haryana and Himachal Pradesh for setting up their Universities; and

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh Administration has accepted or rejected the proposal for setting up a separate Agricultural University of its own ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On the bifurcation of the Punjab Agricultural University, its assets and liabilities are proposed to be divided among the successor Universities in the manner laid down in Clause 35 of the Haryana and Punjab Agricultural Universities Bill, 1970 (Bill No. 18 of 1970).

(b) The Haryana Agricultural University has been set up by the State Government in consultation with the Centre as a result of the resolution passed by the State Legislature. The pattern of assistance approved for the scheme for Establishment and Development of Agricultural Universities provides for 100% assistance to Agricultural Universities on selected items subject to a ceiling on each item and a maximum limit of Rs. 2.00 crores for any Agricultural University during the Fourth Plan period.

So far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, the quantum of assistance available from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will depend upon the character of the University. The present proposal of the Himachal Pradesh Government is to have multi-Faculty University. If it performs the role of an Agricultural University, their case for financial assistance will be given due consideration by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in consultation with the Government of India.

(c) The Himachal Pradesh Administration are considering the setting up of a multi-Faculty University which will have a strong faculty of Agriculture and which will carry on the role at present undertaken by Agricultural Universities.

Unlicensed Radio Sets

2786. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of unlicensed radio set owners who have taken advantage of the amnesty announcement made by Government in January 1970?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CUMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Amnesty in respect of unlicensed radio sets was declared for a period of three months with effect from the 1st February, 1970. Information regarding the number of unlicensed radio set owners, who would take advantage of the 'Amnesty' would be collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha after the Amnesty period is over.

Creation of Buffer Stock in Groundnut and Cotton

2787. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI SEHZHIYAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start buffer stock operations in groundnut and in cotton; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No final decision has so far been taken.

Land Reforms

2788. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Economic Committee in a report to the Economic and Social Council of UN had recommended the levy of land tax and elimination of outmoded privileges and abuses in the developing countries;

(b) in view of the urgent need in our country for land reforms, will Government action the basis of the above Report; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government since the last Chief Ministers' Conference held recently to discuss land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An Expert Committee for Development Planning in its Report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations while recommending the basic objectives for the Second United Nations Development Decade and on a series of national and international measures for achieving the objectives, has *inter alia* suggested political, legislative and administrative reforms to eliminate outmoded institutions and regulations including undue privileges that are on longer bearable and as a measure for mobilising demestic financial resources a progressive tax on wealth components which can be assessed relatively easily such as rural and urban land and buildings.

(b) Measures of land reforms are already being undertaken by the various States in India.

(c) The principal developments relating to land reforms reported since the convention of Chief Minister Conference are as follows :

(1) In Andhra Pradesh, Regulations were made for abolition of *muttadari* and *malguzari* tenures in the agency tracts and for further regulation of land alienations from persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(2) In Assam, proposals have been formulated for revision of ceiling limit and further restrictions on exemptions and transfers with a view to preventing evasions. In the temporarily settled districts of Assam proposals have been made for enabling bulk of the raiyats of to acquire the rights of proprietors and for conferring substantial rights on adhiars and underraiyats.

(3) In Bihar, president's Acts, have been enacted for (i) barring jurisdiction of Civil Courts in cases in which correctness of any entry in the record of rights is expressly on impliedly challenged or in which determination of incidents of tenancy is involved; (ii) for amending the Bihar Land Reforms Act for facilitating imple mentation; and (iii) for re-enacting land reform measures which had been enacted under the earlier President's Proclamation. Proposals are under consideration for further measures of land reforms including prevention of eviction of *bataidars* and revision of the ceiling legislation.

(4) In Gujarat, the negotiations are being made with the Land Development Bank for financing the complete termination of the relationship between the former landlords and their tenants within one year. A special drive has been launched for the implementation of the land reform programme. Barring a few cases which are pending before the High Court and the Supreme Court most of the work pertaining to ceiling legislation and distribution of surplus land is likely to be completed before the commencement of the next sowing season. The State Government does not contemplate revision of ceiling legislation at this stage.

(5) In Jammu and Kashmir, the Land Commission has submitted its report and on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission the State Government has under consideration legislation for further measures of land reforms.

(6) In Kerala, the Kerala Land Reforms Act1963 was amended further strengthening the protection to tenants and kudipidappukarans, simplifying the provisions for bringing tenants in direct contact with the State, further reducing the level of ceiling and restricting exemptions. The various provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act as recently amended have also been brought it to force w. e. f. 15th January, 1970.

(7) In Maharashtra the provisions relating to ceiling were amended enabling settlement of land on permanent basis in respect of sugarcane farms taken over from sugar factories with a view to facilitating development of such lands. The question of reducing the level of ceilings is under scrutiny.

(8) In Mysore, with a view to expediting disposal of applications for resumption and for determination of surpluslands, an Ordinance was promulgated which has since been replaced by an Act, empowering the munsif courts to function as land Tribunals. Proposals are under consideration for financing purchases of ownership

rights by tenants and distribution of surplus lands through nationalised banks.

(9) In Rajasthan, the State Government has decided to amend the ceiling provisions with a view to extending ceiling to "efficiently managed farms", sugracane farms operated by sugar factories and certain specialised farms which are at present exempted from ceiling.

(10) In Tamilnadu, the State Government has announced a reduction in land ceiling from 30 to 15 sandard acres (12 to 60 acres depending upon class of land).

(11) In Uttar Pradesh, reduction of ceiling is under active consideration of the State Government.

(12) In West Bengal, pending finalisation of the proposals and enactment of legislation conferring substantial rights on bargadars, Legislation has also been enacted for stay of eviction of bargadars legislation has also been enacted for enabling the Government to acquire land for settlement of homestead for small holders, tenants and agricultural workers. Special drive has been launched for investigation of evasions and distribution of surplus land to landless agriculturists. It is estimated that more than 3 lakh acres of land have passed from the hands of substantial holders to landless cultivators. Proposal is under active consideration for reduction of level of ceiling and application of ceiling limit to the aggregate area of land held by all the members of the family.

(13) In Manipur and Tripura, proposals are under consideration for revision of the ceiling provisions.

(14) The Draft Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reform Regulations is being revised in the light of the recommendations of the Chief Ministers, Conference.

(15) Proposals for review of the provisions of the Delhi Land Holding Ceiling Act are under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश के अकाल से पीडित किसानों को बीज खरीदने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2789. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के अकाल से पीडित किसानों को बीज खरीदने के लिए कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए कितना धन दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, ।

(ख) बीजों की खरीदी के लिए राज्य को सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध की गई छोटी अवधि के कुल ऋण में से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए सामान्य स्थितियों को शिथिल करते हुए पिछले तीन वर्षों में मंजूर की गई राशि निम्न प्रकार थी : –

वर्ष	प्रदान की गई छोटी अवधि की ऋण सहायता (रुपए लाखों में)
1966-67	66.00
1967-68	140.00
1968-69	कुछ नहीं

आसाम में राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत अस्पताल

2790. **श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बीमारी के कारण छुट्टी लेने वाले कर्मचारियों के अस्पताल में इलाज के लिये आसाम में राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा के अन्तर्गत अब तक कोई अस्पताल खोला गया है अथवा सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी अस्पतालों में कोई व्यवस्था की गई है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पता है कि कर्मचारियों को अस्पताल में भर्ती होने में कठिनाई होती है और उन्हें परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें यह भी पता है कुछ कर्मचारियों ने इस व्यवस्था का दुरुपयोग किया है,

क्योंकि वे अस्पताल में भर्ती नहीं होते है और वे एक फर्म से छुट्टी लेकर राज्य कर्मचारी बीमा के अन्तर्गत बीमारी की छुट्टी की अवधि में दूसरी फर्म में काम करते है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी. संजीवैया): कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्न सूचना भेजी है :-(क) आसाम में अभी तक कोई कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल नही खोला गया है । लेकिन निगम ने गौहाटी में 24 पलंगों के एक अस्पताल के निर्माण के लिये धन की व्यवस्था करना स्वीकार कर लिया है । जब तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अस्पताल का निर्माण होता है, तब तक के लिये राज्य सरकार के कुछ अस्पतालों में बीमाशुदा व्यक्तियों का अस्पताल में भर्ती करके इलाज करने के लिये 15 पलंग आरक्षित किये गये हैं । सरकारी अस्पतालों में भी जहां पहले से पलं रक्षित नहीं किये जाते, बीमाशुदा व्यक्तियों के इलाज के लिये कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत खर्च की अदायगी करके अस्पताल में इलाज करवाया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के इस प्रकार के ध्यान में कोई स्पष्ट मामले नहीं लाये गये है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheme for Development of Hirakud Mahanadi and Salandi Areas During Fourth Plan

2792. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa had submitted to the Government a scheme for inclusion in the Fourth Plan for area development programme in respect of Hirakud, Mahanadi and Salandi Areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposed scheme was discussed by a central team with the Government of Orissa sometime in June, 1969 and the team was of the view that Salandi Ayacut areas should be taken up straightaway in view of the support of the World Bank for this work;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During discussions with the Central Team, which visited Orissa in June, 1969, to discuss with the State Government officials, the programme of action for development of agriculture and allied fields in 1969-70, it was agreed that Salandi could be taken straightaway in view of the strong support of the World Bank for this work. Action in this regard was, however, to be taken by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The State Government sent a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 7.90 lakhs for the construction of market complexes and feeder roads (Rs. 4.50 lakhs for markets and Rs. 3.40 lakhs for roads). The State Government was informed that Salandi was not included in the Central Sector area development programme. The State Government was, however, requested to consider preparation of a detailed project for an area development programme in respect of a selected command area. Nothing has so far been heard from the State Government.

Non-Submission of Records to Commission Enquiring and Bharat Sewak Samaj affair

2293. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI J.K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA :

Will the Minster of FOOD AND AGRIGULTURIE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the Ministries of the Central Goverment have informed the Kapur Commission which is enquiring in to the financial irregularities committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj that the relevant records pertaining to the loans and grants given to the organisation are not available with them and as such they could not be producted before the Commission ;

(b) if so, the names of the Minister which have taken such a stand;

(c) the period for which the records for each of the Ministries are missing and the amount according to Government's central record in the Ministry of Finance to which they pertain; and the steps taken to trace the same;

(d) Government's reaction to the non-submission of such vital papers to the Commission; and

(e) the time by which the enquiry will be completed and progress made so far in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD ACRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION(SHRI D. ERING):(a)and(b). So far as the Ministry of food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation are concerned, all records asked for by the Bharat Sewak Samaj,Commission of Inquiry relating to grant-in-aid, loans advances, and assistance to the Bharat Sewak Samaj have been made avilable to the Commission. The Commission of Inquiry have, however, reported that the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Education and Youth Services and the PlanningCommission have reported to the Commission of Inquiry that some old files relating to the period 1953-59 were not readily available. Efforts are being made to locate the files in record rooms etc, and the Ministries have requested for more time to produce the files. No Ministry/Deportment has so for reported that the files were missing.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

(e) The period of enquiry has been extended upto 31.8.1970 The records received from the Ministries/Departments and the Bharat Sweak Samaj are being examined by the Commission of Inquiry.

Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains tn India and in other Countries

2794. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) with referrence to the report that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1969 was 434 grams, what is the comparable availability for Pakistan, Ceylon, U.K. U.S.A., Egypt and Japan. What are the comparable prices;

(b) what studies have been made of the percentages of grain which is hoarded; if not whether such research will be undertaken on a representative scale;

(c) as the assurance of a floor price is for the benefit of the producers, why it is not limited for a period of three months after the harvest and ;

(d) whethar Government propose to make it a terms of foodgrain licences that it may acquire any stock help by licence at the market price of the preceding month so that the trade is prevented from manipulating steep increases on long hoarded stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUITURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) Statements I & II are Placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library—see No. LT—283—70*]

(b) The study of the percentage of grain hoarded by the cultivators has not been undertaken. No such study is contemplated at present.

(c) The marketing periods for different grains are not the same throughout the country because of the wide variations in harvesting periods in different States and regions, the minimum support prices fixed by Government are announced for all the year round. Since these prices operate during the peak marketing period as also other months of the marketing season, it serves as a guarantee against any undue fall in prices which may take place at any time in any part of the country on account of the arrival of new crop or any other reasons.

(d) No. Sir. This is not necessary as there already exists a provision under the Essential Commodities Act that if it becomes necessary to requisition the stock in an emergent situation, the stocks can be requisitioned on the payment of the average market price during the period of preceding 3 months.

12.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DECLARATION OF REPUBLIC BY RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक--कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह उस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :--

रोडेशिया की सरकार द्वारा गणतंत्र की घोषणा और उस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया ।

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(*Query*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, General Cariappa's statement is a very serious one. Even though I have given notice about that, it has not been admitted.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 376 (2). I may say in the beginning that I have nothing against the Calling Attention Notice of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I will make it very clear. Under rule 376 (2) a point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House. At the moment the business before the House is the Calling Attention Notice and I am raising a point of order on that.

Yesterday we were informed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat that a Calling Attention Notice on the statement of General Cariappa has been admitted and it is being balloted at 1 p.m. Then we were told that it will be put on the order paper for today. Unfortunately, to our surprise, we came to know in the evening that another calling attention notice moved by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, has been put in the order paper for today. I do not say for a moment that this calling attention notice is not important; it may be more important. But I am not on that point.

In the mean time, we see in the newspapers that Rajya Sabha is going to discuss a calling attention on the same subject today. We also find from the newspaper that General Cariappa called on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Wednesday afternoon. The press report further says that General Cariappa met Home Minister Chavan and Lok Sahba speaker Shri Dhillon. Sir, you are the repre sentative of the people and the custodian of this august House. You have every to meet anyone you like. But here is a case where a calling attention notice about him was pending in the House. General Cariappa could have contradicted it outside the House. The Home Minister could have contracted General Cariappa if he had to issue any contradiction.

But General Cari appa of all persons who was in the dock till yesterday and even this morning met the Lok Sabha. Speaker and the Prime Minister.....(*Interruption*) It is a very important and serious matter. We have tabled a calling - attention notice on the basis of the PTI news that appeared in the *Times of India* Delhi Edition, of 10th March. Then, General Cariappa met the hon. Speaker, that is, you. You have every right to meet him. But what happens if tomorrow there is a calling-attention notice against Birla ? Do you expect Birla to meet you and give an explanation ? It is highly irregular. I appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality to admit this calling-attention notice. General Cari appa must face what other people have faced in this House.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Something wich is apparently rather serious appears ta have been reported by what the hon. Member has just now read. I do not understand the hocus pocus behind this kind of change. Yesterday some Members were told that this matter was to be put on the agenda, the names were ballotted and the subject was important enough—threatening of a *coup d'etat* by a former Commander-in-Chief of this country. If that sort of thing can be pushed out of the picture by the kind

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of report which I hear for the first time from Shri Banerjee, certainly an explanation of this hocus-pocus is called for. Something of very dire character has happened behind the scene. On many occasions I discovered that in regard to calling-attention matters, many items are pushed away for God knows what reason and some other items are put in. It has gone for to long. That is why I want an explanation of this..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : It is a breach of privilege and I shall move a motion against General Cariappa.. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुन्गेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी आप उसी के बारे में कृपया सुन लीजिये । ध्यान आकर्षण नोटिसों को स्वीकार करने के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जनरल करिअप्पा के बयानों के बारे में जो भी श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूं । अगर आपने यह पहले तय किया था कि इस नोटिस को मान लिया जायगा तो फिर किसी भी जनरल के या प्रधान मंत्री के भी कहने पर आपको उस को अस्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये था । एक बात तो यह रही ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं कि ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्तावों को मानने के लिये आपने कोई एक नियम बनाये थे लेकिन इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ से मैं देख रहा हूं कि महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव नहीं आ रहे है। इसीके दो उदाहरण हैं। रोडेशिया का किया मैं वह मानता हूं कि ठीक किया। लेकिन फरक्का बराज के बारे में और गंगा के पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में हम लोगों ने ध्यान आकर्षण का नोटिस दिया था लेकिन हमने यह देखा कि श्री के० एल० राव को जबकि कार्य सूची में एजेंडे में उनका बयान नही था तो भी आपने सत्र के अन्त में उन को बैठक के अन्त में बयान पढ़ने दिया । अब यह बात तय हो चुकी है कि इस सदन में अगर इस विषय के बारे में पहले से कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस आया है तो मंत्री महोदय अपने से कोई बयान नहीं दे सकते बल्कि वह वैसा ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जवाब में ही दे सकते हैं। उसका भी उल्लंघन हुआ है।

एक और बात कि कौमनवैल्थ के सेक्रेटरी जब यहां पर आये थे तो श्री दिनेश सिंह ने उनसे कहा था कि कौमनवैल्थ सुपरफुलूअस हो गया है । यह अखबारों में आया था। उसके ऊपर हम ने कौलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात है कि इसके बारे में भी आपने कोई निर्णय नही किया। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि इस सदन को महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं पर विचार करने का मौका दिया जायगा या नहीं । आपका जो क्राइटेरिया है उसके अनुसार इन सारे प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए था । मैं फिर आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि फरक्का का सवाल हो, कौमनवैल्थ के बारे में बयान हो या करिअप्पा वाला बयान हो उन पर हमको सवाल करने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBER *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : All of you please sitdown. Please listen to me before you say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I thought you promised to give me a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Yes, Sir. I support what Mr. S.M. Banerjee has said. I my give you some more examples. On Shiv Sena activities, a call Attention notice was given and you said, "It is under consideration." But nothing happened. Similary, on hashish racket, you said that the Minister was making the statement. We are not here to watch a circus. We are chosen representatives of the people as you are. Unless you allow us to function well.....(*Interruptions*) We are not going to accept this arbitrary action of any secretariat or any set-up. We must be given a fair chance here when very important things are being raised on the

floor of the House. The whole thing is being made a mockery. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I would like to say a word about it. With regard to the admissibility of the Call Attention notice, Mr. S.M. Benerjee has said somoething. I am not going into the merits of the case at all. Whether Gen. Cariappa has seen you or rhe Prime Minister or the Home Minister is a different matter altogether.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Why ? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Order. order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With regard to the admissibility of Calling Attention notices, it is for you, Sir, to decide the priority as to which Call Attention notice it is to be given.

Here, Mr.S.M. Banerjee has indroduced a new element.....(*Interruptions*) He has introduced a new element in his defence for not admitting the Call Attention notice. He has by, implication, attributed motives to you that because Gen. Cariappa has met you, you have not allowed this Call Attention notice. I want you to take note of this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is making a charge against you, as the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Will you please sit down ?

I will explain the whole position.

SHRI JYTIRMOY BASU : There are manipulations....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let me explain the position.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He alleges that some Members manipulate the secretariat. This is very bad. I want your ruling. That should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why should I be frightened ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) If an allegation is made against you, Sir, we protest against it. Any Member whoever he my be, if he makes any insinuation against hon. Members and against you Sir, we protest against it. Action should be taken against him. (*Interrnptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order Please listen to me.

I was approached by two hon. Member of this house sitting opposite that I should consider Gen. Cariappa's statement, based on a press report. I am very cautions about Call Attention motions involving some people-outside the House, and I must be satisfied. I told them that I will seriously consider it and I don't think there should be any objection if this report is all right, if this report is correct. I said in the House that I will consider it on merits I said in the House. I actually had a mind to allow it yesterday.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You had allowed it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Gen. Cariappa did happen to see my remarks that I will consider it on merits and he saw me yesterday.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR (Peermade) : It was made in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes it was made in the House.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : This remark was made in the House. It is mysterious how things are happening; God knows from where..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : After all we can not solve anything by mere suspicion.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : We want the Chair to be above suspicion.

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Gen Cariappa came to me and he said that he

[Mr. Speaker]

read the news. This is the original PTI report which I have brought from PTI.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This is also from PTI.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I should be allowed to say what I want to say. He said, 'This is the original PTI report. I was surprised that the original PTI report was entirely different. He said, 'No other system except demoracy can function and military or army rule is out of question. It can never be imposed. I was rather surprised in what PTI quoted there. I asked the Secreatary to show it to the Members concerned. Meanwhile I withheld this calling attention. If you are satisfied with what the PTI report said, it is all right. What is the reason for this difference between these two reports ? I, sitting here, do not think that we have all powers to involve any body or say that nobody can see the Speaker.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiri pad, Mr. A.K. Gopalan and Mr. Ranadive; when they made a statement, it was discussed in the House. They were never given an opportunity to explain.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : It is for the Government, to reply. Rajya Sabha is discussing it. Govenment will reply to it in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not allow so many calling attention motions. Not. 10 or 20 but nearabout 30 calling attention notices come everyday. Do you thing all the 30 calling attention motions should be allowed ? You have to bring only one. (*Interruptions*) You can change the Rules. You can fix another procedure. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.—

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot hear you, if you all speak at one and the some time.

SHRI : S.M. BANERJEE : Gen Cariappa met the Speaker. This is a matter of privilege. I move a motion of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There are manipulations every where.

MR. SPEAKER : I told the Secretary to show the statement to the Members and ask them whether in view of this statement will it be desirable to allow it ? Mean while I put some other motion. I am prepared to call all of you to see the PTI report and in spite of that if you still insist, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Manglai dai) : Sir, what you said raises a fundamental issue, in the fact that you decided to admit the motion as you said that you were on the point of allowing the calling attention motion, but at the intervention of Gen. Cariappa you did not allow it. If private individuals can go and approch the Secretariat, what will be the the impression in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is the harm if I see the original PTI report and show it to the Members who have based their motion on the press report and discuss it with them and in the meantime keep it pending ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : On a point of order. I had also tabled a calling-attention-notice on Gen. Cariappa's speech. I am not insisting that it should be taken up and I am not pressing for it; it is up to you to admit it or not to admit it. Yesterday, your staff came and told me that the calling-attention-notice had been admitted and it was coming up today. But today you are saying that you are not going to allow it this morning, because Gen. Cariappa called on you and explained something. Is it not your duty to inform us at least in writing that you are not allowing it on such and such a ground ? Is it right on the part of the Speaker to do the things *ex-parte* ? Is it right on the part of the Speaker to give an *ex-parte* order without informing those Members who are a party to it ? I was a party to it, but I was not informed.

MR. SPEAKER : My original instructions were based on the press reports on which the Members had based their notices. I would like them to see the original PTI report of the speech and still if they think that it should be taken up, I have no objection.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : On a point of order. Taking advantage of this, if the hon. Minister gets away, then what are we here for ?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : There are two issues involved, the issue of fundamental procedure and the issue of the Fundamental Right of a free citizen who is no longer bound down by military service rules and regulations, to advocate and express his personal opinion about the type of government which he thinks would be good for the country.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargone) : He should be arrested. जो लोग प्रजातंत्र के दुश्मन हैं, वे करिअप्पा की मदद कर रहे हैं। आप उनके हाथ में खेल रहे हैं । यह गलत बात है । आप सदन की राय ले लें ।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Do I have a right to speak or not ? You can muzzle Gen. Caripappa but you cannot muzzle me. (*Intrerruption*)

MR SPEAKER : I had originally admitted it on the basis of the news item given to me. But when I saw the original, I found that it would not have been proper for me to allow the calling-attention notice knowing full well that the original version was entirely different from the newspaper report. It was not proper for me to admit it when I knew that what had been supplied to me was a wrong thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You are not the Government of the day. You are the Speaker of the House. You have not got the apparatus to verify it. You cannot find out.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member can discuss it with me and see whether the report in the press is correct or whether the PTI original report is correct.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : On the basis of your own verification, you cannot do it. You should have left it to Government to verify. You owe an explanation over and over again to this House on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot bring up a motion here on the basis of a wrong news.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You owe an explanation to the House. You have not got the apparatus to verify these things. It is for Government to verify it. How can you verify it?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : These people who are destroying the Constiiution, who have no respect for democracy and who have no respect for the Canstitution and who are talking in this fashion are insulting the Chair. It is very wrong, and they must be pulled up. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the original PTI report here (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : These members are disturbing the House. The whole House stands by you.

श्री शशि भूषण : आप इस विषय पर सदन की राय ले लें। यह बहुत गलत रवैया है आपका। मैं प्रोटैस्ट करता हूं । आप सदन की राय ले लें । संसद् सदस्यों के अधिकारों की आप अवहेलना कर रहे हैं । ऐसे व्यक्तियों की आप मदद कर रहे हैं जो देश में सेना का शासन चाहते हैं, जो प्रजातंत्र के दुश्मन हैं । आप हाउस में उसको डिसकस नहीं होने दे रहे हैं

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : May I make a suggestion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We will leave the House if you take this kind of stand. We cannot stomach this kind of behaviour on your part (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee and some other hon. Members then left The House.

श्री शशि भूषण : यह आपका बहुत गलत रवैया है । मैं प्रोटैस्ट के तौर पर बाहर जा रहा हूं ।

(Shri Shashi Bhuasan ihen left the house). (Interruptions).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जरनल करिअप्पा को बुलाओ, तब जायेंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जो फासिस्ट हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिकतावादी हैं, उनको आप तरजीह दे रहे हैं । यह तरजीह नहीं चलेगी । आप फासिस्टों को पनाह दे रहे हैं । इतिहास क्षमा नहीं करेगा। *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKERT Will they please move on ?

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
— Contd.

DECLARATION OF REPUBLIC BY RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT—
Contd.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has already stated the stand of the Government of India on the recent development in Rhodesia in the course of her reply to the debate in this House on the 4th of March on the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament. Honourable Members are aware that we withdrew our Mission from Salisbury six months before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence and have had no connections with the illegal regime. We have steadfastly supported the U. N. sanctions and have repeatedly called upon the Government of U. K., as the administering power, to take all measures including the use of force, to establish majority rule in Rhodesia.

We consider the act of the racist regime to declare itself a Republic as totally illegal. We hope that it will not be recognised by any civilised nation in the world. We also hope that all the States which continue to maintain diplomatic, consular, economic or military connections with Rhodesia will immediately, sever their connections with it In this connection. We are happy to note that some Governments which had representation in Rhodesia such as U. S. A., France, F. R. G., Italy, Netherlands and Norway have decided to withdraw their Consulates from Salisbury.

We are convinced that the illegal regime would not have survived if all the members of the U. N. had strictly observed the general and mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council. Keeping in view the fact that these sanctions have not succeeded so far, we believe that full support to the UN resolutions by all member States including the use of force by UK is the only way to establish the legitimate rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

In line with our policy on this subject, we shall continue to support any proposals that may be put forth in the U. N. and outside for establishing majority rule in Zimbabwe on the basis of one man one vote.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our tribute, sympathy and support to the patriots of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the illegal racist regime of Salisbury for their inalienable right to freedom.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have not heard anything of the reply *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Will hon. members who are interrupting please move on ? *(Interruptions).*

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The business of the House should be conducted peacefully. The Leader of the House should have been here to see that order is restored. Where is the Leader? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Bring Gen. Cariappa here. *(Interruptions).* On a point of order . . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : How are they keeking quite? Where is the Leader of the House. You ask your allies to be have properly, you are in league with these commies. (*Interruptions*)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी फाशिस्टशाही मुर्दाबाद । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फाशिस्टशाही नहीं चलेगी । (**व्यवधान**)

13.1 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Pourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (QUERY)—*Contd.*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose* (*Interruptions*). . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am unable to follow what the hon. members are saying. One by one.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakouam) : Regarding the call attention notice on Mr. Cariappa's statement, tabled by hon. Members here, we know what transpired in the House. We understand that the call attention notice was practically admitted by the Speaker yesterday and it was communicated to the Members. But due to various reasons not relevant to this House it had been kept pending. We have met the Speaker and we should like to know the position because it raises some definite issues.....(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got something to say about it. We are aware of what happend before Lunch. I had been told thatafter that some Members who had tabled the call attention notice and some others met the Speaker and went over this matter again. I understand that they expressed their dissatisfaction with the version of the PTI report which Mr. Cariappa had shown the Speaker. Therefore, after reviewing the matter the Speaker had agreed to admit this motion; it will be taken up tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । अभी डेढ़ बजे जब मैंने रेडियो सुना तब मुझे पता चला कि राज्य सभा में इसी विषय पर वाद-विवाद हो गया । तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या इस लोक सभा का हम लोगों ने मजाक बना कर रखा है ? अब जनता की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत को इन सवालों पर बहस करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा तो बाद में आप निर्णयों को पुनर्विचार करके बदलते हैं, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता । पहला प्रश्न तो मेरा यह है कि भविष्य के लिए ऐसे प्रश्नों पर लोक सभा को तत्काल बहस करने का मौका मिले । राज्य सभा बाद में उनको मिलता है तो करें लेकिन कम से कम हम तत्काल सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्नों पर बहस करें ।

दूसरा मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि जब हम लोग अध्यक्ष महोदय के निर्णय के बारे में बोल रहे थे, चार पांच दलों के सदस्यों ने इसके विषय में अपनी बातें रखी थीं । लेकिन मैं देख रहा था कि ट्रेजरी बैंचेज पर बैठने वाले लोग मजा देख रहे थे । रघुरमैया साहब यहां बैठे थे ... (**व्यवधान**) ... मैं हल्ला नहीं कर रहा हूं, बोल रहा हूं, तर्क और दलीलें दे रहा हूं, आपकी हिम्मत है तो काटिए । आप उस समय क्या कर रहे थे यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर जब हंगामा चल रहा था तो ट्रेजरी बैंचेज पर बैठने वाले मजा देख रहे थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं जब स्वयं वह मंत्रीजी ने राज्य सभा में कहा है कि करिअप्पा का बयान बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बयान है तो ऐसी हालत में सदन नेता को यहां पर उपस्थित रहना चाहिए था । प्रधानमंत्री को यहां पर उपस्थित

रहना चाहिए था । लेकिन वह नहीं रहीं और यह संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री यहां पर बैठे थे । इनको सरकार तनख्वाह देती है जिसके लिए यहां पर हम लोग अनुदान मंजूर करते हैं, यह अपने कार्य को और जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाएंगे तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके बारे में भी कुछ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । अंत में आपके मार्फत मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जानबूझ कर यह खामोश रहे थे और क्या करिअप्पा को इस तरह का बयान देने के लिए उन्होंने ही उकसाया था ताकि देश में घबराहट उत्पन्न न हो और प्रधानमंत्री के चरण छूने का काम और जोरों से चले ? इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप लोगों ने बयान दिलवाया था करिअप्पा के जरिए वरना आप लोग यहां पर खामोश क्यों थे ? आप क्यों नहीं बोले जब आप के गृह-मंत्री राज्य सभा में बयान दे रहे थे, यह मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे जानना चाहता हूं ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : Since my name has been brought in, you must allow me to give a personal explanation. The hon. Member has a right of reply, but I have my right to give a personal explanation, since my name has been brought in.

What happened this morning was a dialogue between cereain hon. Members and the hon. Speaker. They were arguing why their motion should have been brought up before the House, and the Hon. Speaker was giving his explanation. I do not see how I come in this dialogue.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रजातंत्र, को, संसदीय प्रणाली को बचाना नहीं चाहते हैं?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Let him listen to me first. This morning some hon. Members said, when all the shouting was going on, why I was not interfering. But do those hon. Members who shout everyday listen to me ? The point, however, now, is not that.

As for the Government's view on Gen. Cariappa's speech, the hon. Home Minister has already made a statement, and I also happened to hear it on the radio or see it somewhere. It is very clear. He has condemned that. Therefore, it is no use involving the Government in this.

Shri Madhu Limaye was gracious enough to say that he was voting for our salaries and all that. But Parliament is also voting for this allowances.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं दे रहा हूं, पार्लियामेंट दे रही है ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : I should be grateful if you give an opportunity to the House including the distinguished Minister who spoke in certain terms which I cannot applaud for the simple reason that I am worried about the effect on the rest of the country and the rest of the world. We did see something happening here at a time when the Rhodesien question came up. What will the freedom-fighters of Rhodesia think ? Was it not a duty incumbent on the Treasury Benches and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make an appeal at that time ? And we would have hearkened to their appeal if that appeal were made in terms which emphasised democracy and not what is implicit in this type of attitude.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : *rose—*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : But I got up earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall call Shri K. Lakkaqpa afterwards. Whether he speaks first or second what does it matter? He will be gettlug his chance.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I would not have intervened except for what my hon. friend the Minister of Parliamentary

Affairs chose to say. I was disturbed by what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs chose to say in answer to Shri Madhu Limaye's statement, and that is, that he thought it not his business to intervene when a very important question relating to procedure and parliamentary principles had come up and with the Speaker a very serious controversy was being conducted.

We noticed for umpteen years now how the Treasury Benches keep completely mum when any constitutional or procedural question of significance comes up. It was very peculiar on this occasion that about a calling-attention-matter to which at that very particular point of time, on answer was being given by a Member of the Cabinet, to which Shri Raghuramiah also happens to belong, at that very point of time when we were asking for that matter being taken up and when the procedure adopted by the Speaker was being explained by him in a manner which was reflecting upon the very character and the way in which Parliament is functioning today, when all that was taking place, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was now where in the picture, and not one other Minister, the Law Minister or any other Minister was there. This is going on for too long and too far.

I find, for instance,—after this, the budget would be discussed possible—the Prime Minister who happens to be the Finance Minister is hardly ever here, and I recollect—Shri Raghuramaiah would vouchsafe for it also—that in the old days, at least in the First and Second Lok Sabha, during the discussion on the President's Address as well as the discussion on the general budget, the whole shoal of Ministers would be present all the time, and a number of Minister would intervene and answer the arguments, on the other side. But on this occasion, we find that the Prime Minister chooses to put her goods into Shri P. C. Sethi's hands so that he may deputise for her, and does not keep herself here at all. What is this attitude? If when very important subjects crop up suddenly, on procedural matters of principle which go to the root of parliamentary functioning, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Minister of Law are not available for discussion, and if for budget discussions also the whole corps of Cabinet Ministers responsible for the budget are nowhere to be seen, how do we function in this House? That is why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot get away from his responsibility by saying what he has said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am very happy that the Speaker has ultimately decided to admit the calling-attention-notice. But there is another very important aspect of it namely the privilege motion tabled by Shri K. Lakkappa and myself. That is a very important, because you will remember that when the editor of the *Blitz*, Mr. Karanjia .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he has tabled there motion already, then it will be considered. Let him not kindly argue about it just now—

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am very happy that the Hon. Speaker has been revised his opinion and admitted the calling-attention-notice about General Cariappa's statement. Gen. Cariappa made a statement three or four days back and it has appeared in the press. He had ample opportunity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubanswar) : Since the motion is coming up, why should we have a discussion about it now? (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One minute. Mr. Panigrahi, you know that Members are very much seized of this matter. Let us spend five to 10 minutes over this so that everybody would feel happy. Kindly co-operater. (*Interruption*) You know what happened. Therefore, let there be some time, some kind of reconciliation about it. Kindly co-operate.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Gen. Cariappa had ample opportunity to contradict his statement which was published in the press. But how? A Calling Attention motion had been admitted on that matter, and the change has been communicated to us and the Members are seized of it, and at that time, surreptitiously, Gen. Cariappa had approached the Speaker, and approa-

ched the Home Minister and also the Prime Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the subject-matter of what Mr. Banerjee has also spoken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : By sabotaging the Calling Attention of which the hon. House has been seized, deliberately Gen. Cariappa had committed a breach of privilege of the House, because the Calling Attention has been admitted, and so I have sent a motion of breach of privilege; it has been sent. I request that it may be admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly give proper notice of it. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री करिअप्पा ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह बहुत गम्भीर है और मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी समझदार आदमी उस से सहमत नहीं हो सकता, उसकी पूरी निन्दा होनी चाहिये । लेकिन मैं श्री बनर्जी से इस मामले में सहमत हूं कि एक बार अगर काल-एटेन्शन मन्जूर कर लिया जाय तो उसको बदलना नहीं चाहिये । करिअप्पा साहब अगर अपने बयान को बदलना चाहते हैं तो वह काम सरकार का है, सरकार को वह मिलें हैं, सरकार उसका जवाब दे ।

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मुझे यह भी कहना है कि जिस तरह का व्यवहार हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों ने हमारे स्पीकर साहब के साथ किया मैं उसकी भी कन्डेम करता हूं ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : संसदीय मंत्री ने अभी जो बात कही कि जब वह बोलते हैं तो यहां कुछ लोग, जो बराबर बोलते रहते हैं, हल्ला करते हैं, क्या उनको सुनते है ? मैं इसकी पुरजोर मुखालफत करता हूं, खण्डन करता हूं । कई दफा ऐसा होता है कि जब भी कोई विषय यहां चल रहा होता है, उस पर हम लोग संबोधन देते हैं, उस में समय लगता है तो ये हम से आकर कहते हैं कि बहुत समय लग रहा है, इसको गिलोटीन हो जाने दीजिये, हम इनकी बात को मान जाते हैं । इसी तरह और भी बहुत सी बातें आती हैं, जिन पर ये हमको आकर कहते हैं तो हम मान लेते हैं, यह सोच कर कि सदन की कार्यवाही ठीक से चलनी चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहना है कि यह जो फिजा सदन के अन्दर पैदा हुई यह क्यों हुई । यह काल एटेन्शन का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, एक तरह से इनकंसिस्टेन्सी सदन में चल रही है । आज क्या हुआ—एक काल-एटेन्शन दिया गया करिअप्पा पर, अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि उसको मंजूर नही करेंगे । उसके बाद वासुदेवन नायर गये, दो और आदमी गये और उनको कन्विन्स कर लिया । उसके बाद उन्होंने कुबूल कर लिया । उसके बाद जब करिअप्पा उनके पास गये तो उसको विदडरा कर दिया । हम लोगों ने हल्ला किया तो फिर मंजूर कर लिया, अब कल गृह मंत्री कहेंगे तो शायद सुबह तक फिर विदडरा कर लेंगे—यह इनकंसिस्टेन्सी मैं देख रहा हूं ।

मैंने रूपी ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट विद् यूगोस्लाविया पर काल-एटेन्शन दिया, उन्होंने नामन्जूर कर दिया, फिर शार्ट-नोटिस विवश्चन दिया, उसको डिस-एलाउ कर दिया—ये जो अहम सवाल सामने आते हैं, यदि इनकी सफाई न होगी तो यह सदन कैसे चलेगा । तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी दलों के लोगों से मिलकर सभी बातों पर विचार करके कोई रास्ता निकालें जिससे इस सदन की कार्यवाही अच्छी तरह से चल सके ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, जनरल करिअप्पा ने जो कुछ कहा वह वाइसे शर्म है, देश के लिए और हमारे लिए भी । वह बहुत गलत हुआ । उसके ऊपर जो काल अटेंशन मोशन एडमिट हुआ वह बहुत अच्छी बात हुई । देर आयद; दुरुस्त आयद । देर से भी किया तो भी कोई बात नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि काल अटेंशन मंजूर करने या न करने का क्या स्टेंडर्ड है । आप बुरा मत मानिये, इससे भी ज्यादा इम्पार्टेन्ट कालिंग

अटेंशन हमने दिया और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी और दूसरे पांच एम०पीज० ने दिया... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This question has been settled. What is the use of protracting the issue?

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मुझे माफ करेंगे, हमें अहसास हो गया है कि जो ज्यादा डिसिप्लिन्ड हैं, जो ज्यादा कोऑपरेट करते हैं उनको इस हाउस में ज्यादा रिवफ किया जाता है और जो शोर मचाते हैं उनके सामने चेयर ज्यादा झुकती है—मैं कोई रेफ्लेक्शन नहीं कर रहा हूं।

पंजाब के सिलसिले में मैंने एक कालिंग अटेंशन दिया कि हरिजनों और एक तबके के लोगों के लिए वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेन्ट दिया कि पंजाब छोड़ कर चले जायें। हमारा वह कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन रिजेक्ट हुआ। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मोशन को रेजेक्ट करने का क्या स्टेंडर्ड है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The grounds on which calling attention notices are admitted or not admitted cannot be discussed here now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सारे हरियाणा और शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी भारी नफरत फैली हुई है। ऐसे इम्पार्टेन्ट मोशन को क्यों रिजेक्ट किया गया। मैं इस बात पर प्रोटेस्ट करता हूं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): It is not often that I agree with my friend, Prof. Mukerjee. But on this occasion and on matters concerning parliamentry procedures, he certianly talks a lot of sense. The main point at issue is a matter of parliamentary procedure and also the scant respect with which this Government treats not only Parliament but also legislation passed by Parliament. Grants are put forward and enormous sums of money are sanctioned all in the absence of the principal participants in the show. You have just now had an explanation from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, if I may say so, a most puerile explanation. He was being called upon to explain why as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, he did not intervene on the matter of procedure. What did he say to that? He goes into the merits of the issue and accuses the opposition of shouting and tries to hide behind the fact saying "I did not interfere in this". It was his job to interfere in it, it is his job to see that the procedures of this House are followed; it is his job that when procedures are not followed, he protests, just as much as we do.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In the morning we were a little unhappy when there was some departure from the procedure of admitting calling attention motions. We were happy when the hon. Speaker admitted the motion and we are grateful to him. But it also does not behave well on the part of hon. Members to get excited and it does not help us to attach to much of importance to the statement made by General Cariappa.

श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम के मुताबिक हम तमाम लोगों को अधिकार प्राप्त है कि लोक महत्व की समस्याओं पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दें। इसी नुक्त से इसी क्राइटरिया की बुनियाद पर हममें से कुछ लोगों ने कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया। करिअप्पा साहब के बयान में कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात भी थी और जेनरली हिन्दुस्तान के छात्र समुदाय के ऊपर भी उन्होंने अटैक किया। ये तमाम बातें थी इसलिए हम लोगों ने उसे लोक महत्व का विषय समझा और स्पीकर महोदय ने उसे स्वीकार भी किया। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि उन्होंने बताया नहीं कि करिअप्पा साहब से क्या बात हुई। उनकी बातें उन्होंने सुनली। और अखबारों की तमाम बातों को गलत समझा जिन बातों का मैं ने अभी निवेदन किया। तो इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप महान कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं इसलिए वहां से इस तरह की गलती नहीं होनी चाहिए। जब लोक महत्व के विषय हमें उठाने का अधिकार है तो हम उठाते रहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि 9-10 तारीख को हमारे दिल्ली में, हरयाणा और

पंजाब में ओलों की वर्षा हुई, बड़ी खतरनाक वर्षा हुई जिससे किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो गई। उस पर मैंने आज कालिंग अटेंशन दिया लेकिन उसको भी रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि कौन सा विषय लोक महत्व का है और कौन सा विषय लोक महत्व का नहीं है। इस कालिंग अटेंशन को आज स्वीकार करना चाहिए था क्योंकि लाखों किसानों का जीवन उससे सम्बन्धित था, वे आज परेशान हैं और उनको सहायता मिलने की बात थी।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): The Speaker is the custodian of the House. I want to know where the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes into the picture when this matter is being discussed. Government decided to admit it in the Rajya Sabha and the Home Minister has replied to it there. Here also the Speaker wanted the question to be admitted. When the Speaker is being questioned on this point why did the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not come to the aid of the Speaker ? It was his duty to help the Speaker.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, on a point of order. Firstly, what is the business before the House ? Secondly, having admitted the Calling Attention Notice, how is it that hon. Members are allowed to discuss the same matter ? How long are we going to discuss this ? Let us go to the regular agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please leave it to me. You have raised the point of order. Now you listen to what I have to say. This is a continuation of the discussion before lunch.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It was decided also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even so, some hon. Members raised some other points. Shri Madhu Limaye raised some other point—the presence of the Prime Minister and the intervention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I can do everything only with the consent of the House. I am the creature of this House and, therefore, I am more anxious than you are that this discussion should conclude now. But I can do that only with the support of Members. I would appeal to Members not to say anything more now. I would call the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to reply because a point has been raised against him and he has a right to reply to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is not Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; he is Minister for Party Affairs.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): After 25 minutes of dialogue the Speaker accepted it but our Minister of Parliamenry Affairs, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, is not bothering about what the Opposition parties say and is keeping himself apart. He has a duty to intervene; he connot wash his hands off by staying away. The Rajya Sabha has already discussed this.

SHRI CHEGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I am a party to the calling-attention notice. Rightly or wrongly, after hearing General Cariappa, the Speaker has taken a decision. Because they are holding the House to ransom, you should not admit it again.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): What has happened in the morning has happened and we must not repeat that now. I must congratulate the Speaker for allowing this calling-attention notice. But, at the same time, I did not like the remarks made against the Speaker this morning. I condemn them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of personal explanation... *(Interruption)*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: This is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are entering into the whole thing again. I appeal to you kindly to set down quietly and allow me to conclude it and go on with the business of the House.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): आप का सचिवालय सिर्फ इसी बात पर दिन रात अध्ययन

कर रहा है कि संसद् में प्रश्नों के उत्तर कम दिये जायें और दर्शकों की संख्या कम की जाय। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि संसदीय प्रक्रिया है कि हर मेम्बर को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जायें। लेकिन यह सचिवालय इतना ढीला काम कर रहा है कि हिन्दी प्रश्नों का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जा रहा है। तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर में रेलवे ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ जनवरी के महीने में जिस में पचासों आदमी मर गये और पचासों घायल हो गये, लेकिन रेलवे पुलिस ने कुछ नहीं किया। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री स्टार्ड और अनस्टार्ड प्रश्नों को उत्तर भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से चाहूंगा कि आप संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से कहें कि वे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून): शहीदे आजम राव तुला राम के लिये हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर बंसी लाल ने ठग लफ्ज का इस्तेमाल किया। जिस शहीदे आजम के लिये सारी नेशन आज ओब्लाइज्ड है, जो हमारी आजादी को लाने वाले हैं जिन का विदेशों तक में सम्मान है और अफगानिस्तान के अमीर ने खुद जिन के लिये बुक पेश किया था, उस को हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने ठग कह कर पुकारा। इस के लिये हम ने पिछली दफा प्रोटेस्ट भी किया था। इस सदन में जगद्गुरू शंकराचार्य का स्टेटमेंट डिस्कस हो सकता है, लेकिन बंसी लाल का स्टेटमेंट, जो कि चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं यहां डिस्कस नहीं हो सकता, यह क्यों? अगर हम इस हाउस में नहीं कहेंगे तो किस से कहेंगे? यह ठीक है कि हरियाणा में असेम्बली है, लेकिन वह हरियाणा की असेम्बली को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कहां से इन्साफ की मांग की जाय।

SHRI DALBIR SINGH (Sirsa): I rise on a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR-SINGH: Nothing should be said against the man who is not present in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I am very grateful to my hon. friends sitting on the Opposition for having given me today the position wich I had never dreamt of in my life. One of the hon. Members said that when this matter was raised, why did the Parliamentary Affairs Minister allow it to be discussed in the Rajya Sabha and not here? May I submit in all humility that I am a very small man to control the decision of the Speaker or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. It is their privilege and prerogative to decide what should be discussed in the House and what not. (*Interruptions*) Certain allegations have been made against me. Secondly it has been said that, when matters of procedure are being discussed, why did not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs interfere? I would most willingly do so from tomorrow, provided the hon. Members will express their desire that they will obey my ruling... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये: वह क्या कह रहे हैं? यह वदतमींजी है। रूलिंग आप देते हैं। क्या वह रूलिंग देते हैं?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not for a minute belittling what has happened this morning. But let me add, this morning when a discussion was going on and certain Members were representing to the Speaker that their Call Attention notice had been admitted and why it was not being called today, the Speaker was making some observations. At that time, there were some shoutings going on and there were two courses open to me, that is, either I could have shouted and got drowned in the shouting or I could have kept as many Members silent as I could. And I must say, with gratitude to my party Members that the bulk of them were absolutely quiet and gave utmost cooperation... (*Interruptions*) I am not blaming anybody.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: It was the duty of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to get those Members who were shouting suspended... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I was not satisfied with what had happened. Then, without taking any food, this morning, I went to the Lobby, begged with the Members and took them to the Speaker's room and discussed with them and I also made my own humble representation to the Speaker. So, please don't say that the Minister of Parlimentary Affairs has not done anything. I have done everything humanly possible. In the present situation in which we are, I would humbly suggest that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs can only succeed with the coonperation of the leaders of all the parties. I would humbly request all the leaders of the parties to cooperatise with us.

An allegation has ben made unnecessarily, unjustly, against the Prime Minister that she was not here. Throughout the General Budget debate, except for a minute or two, she had been here. I would request the hon. Members not to make such allegations. (*Interruptions*)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो हम कहना चाहते है कहां जा कर कहे ? हरियाणा असेम्बली में सुना कर क्या करे गे ? उन्हें नॉन कांफिडेंस से डर लगता है । असेम्बली में सुनवाई नहीं होगी और इस पार्लियामेंट में जवाब नहीं मिल रहा है (**व्यवधान**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Kindly sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He has no business to do that in the House. We will not allow this. I move that this be condemned, (*Interruptions*) It may happen today to Mr. Yashpal Singh. Tomorrow it may happen to others. (*Interruptions*) Do we not have freedom of speech, Sir ? . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am coming to your point. I think it is highly undesirable, objectionable. . .(*Interruptions*) I have not concluded. If you don't allow me to speak... (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. I am on my feet.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, I beg to move that you name him, Sir. To-day he has dragged Mr. Yashpal Singh. Tomarrow he will drag somebody else. Has he the monopoly of saying what he wants ? Has it happened in any other Parliament that a Member has dragged a fellow Member ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am speaking on that very point Won't you allow me even to complete what I have to say ? Although it is done in a friendly manner...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It was only in a friendly manner, Sir, I am very sorry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am very sorry before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to say this. It is highly undesirable and objectionable although done in a friendly manner to use any phyisical force on a Member in the House. Even though it was done in a friendly manner, it is undesirable.

I think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a bit guilty of a slip of the gap when he termed it as a ruling. (*Interruptions*) He can intervene and appeal to the House but ruling is the prerogative of the Chair. Now we go on to the calling attention motion.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am sorry for the slip, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

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14.43 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

DECLARATION OF REPUBLIC BY RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): मैं दुबारा लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें।

"रोडेशिया की सरकार द्वारा गणतंत्र की घोषणा और उस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I shall read the statement again.

The Prime Minister has already stated the stand of the Government of India on the recent development in Rhodesia in the course of her reply to the debate in this House on the 4th of March on the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament. Honourable Members are aware that we withdrew our Mission from Salisbury six months before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence and have had no connections with the illegal regime. We have steadfastly supported the U.N. sanctions and have repeatedly called upon the Government of U.K., as the administering power, to take all measures including the use of force, to establish majority rule in Rhodesia.

We consider the act of the racist regime to declare itself a Republic as totally illegal. We hope that it will not be recognised by any civilised nation in the world. We also hope that all the States which continue to maintain diplomatic, consular, economic or military connections with Rhodesia will immediately sever their connections with it. In this connection, we are happy to note that some Governments which had representation in Rhodesia such as U.S.A., France, F.R.G., Italy, Netherlands and Norway have decided to withdraw their Consulates from Salisbury.

We are convinced that the illegal regime would not have survived if all the members of the U.N. had strictly observed the general and mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council. Keeping in view the fact that these sanctions have not succeeded so far, we believe that full support to the UN resolutions by all member States including the use of force by UK is the only way to establish the legitimate rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

In line with our policy on this subject, we shall continue to support any proposals that may be put forth in the U.N. and outside for establishing majority rule in Zimbabwe on the basis of one man one vote.

I am sure the House will join me in conveying our tribute, sympathy and support to the petriots of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the illegal racist regime of Salisburry for their inalienable right to freedom.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। जो भावना मंत्री महोदय की है वही भावना सारे सदन की है और सारे देश की है।

रोडेशिया की सरकार ने गणतंत्र की घोषणा की और ऐसा करके स्मिथ सरकार ने सारी दुनिया की राय को डिफाई किया है। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है यह सही है कि दुनिया के देश युनाइटिड नहीं है।

अपनी भावनाओं को लोग ईमानदारी से व्यक्त नहीं करते हैं, केवल दिखाने के लिए ही करते है। अन्दर उनके मन में कुछ और होता है। सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल ने जो इकोनोमिक सेंकशंज लगाई थीं, वे भी सफल नहीं हुई। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यू. एस. फ्रांस, स्विटजरलैण्ड आदि देश भी पुर्तगाल और अफीका के जरिये मे रोडेशिया के साथ ट्रेड कर कर रहे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, इन सेंकशंज के

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

बाद रोडेशिया की आर्थिक अवस्था बिगड़ी नहीं है बल्कि बहुत ज्यादा सुधर गई है। वहां रेट आफ ग्रोथ दस परसेंट हो गया है। और पिछले साल उनकी एक्सपोर्ट तीस परसेंट ज्यादा हो गई। गणतंत्र की घोषणा करके स्मिथ सरकार ने हमेशा के लिए वहां व्हाइट सुप्रेमेसी की स्थापना कर दी है। मैजोरिटी रूल का जो सिद्धांत है, इस प्रकार से रेशल डिसक्रिमिनेशन करके उन्होंने उस सिद्धान्त की अवहेलना की है, उस हक को लोगों से छीना है। जो विधान उन्होंने बनाया है उसमें 66 लेजिस्लेटर होंगे जिनमें से 50 गोरे होंगे और जिनकी तादाद चार गुना है, उनकी संख्या केवल 16 होगी। उन्होंने दो जोन बनाये हैं, एक ब्लैक जोन और एक व्हाइट जोन। इस प्रकार से रंग के आधार पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन करना मनुष्यता के खिलाफ है।

मैं सवाल करता हूं। आपने कहा है कि यू. के. की सरकार को आपने लिखा था कि वह फोर्स इस्तेमाल करे। यू. के. की सरकार ने उसका क्या जवाब दिया है? यू. के. की सरकार अगर ईमानदार है तो क्यों फोर्स इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहती है?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों की कांफ्रेंस बुलाएगी जिसमें इस मामले को उठा कर रोडेशिया सरकार को बाध्य किया जाए कि वह इस गणतंत्र की घोषणा को वापिस लेकर बहुमत की आवाज के सामने झुके।

आपने रोडेशिया के मामले में यह बात मानी है कि एक आदमी और एक वोट। लेकिन दूसरे देशों में जहां इस बात को नहीं माना गया है, उनको भी आप कंडेम करेंगे? फिजी में भारतियों की संख्या काफी है। वहां पर भी एक आदमी के पीछे एक वोट नहीं है। जो रोडेशिया में हो रहा है वह वहां भी कुछ मात्रा में हो रहा है। यह जो सिद्धान्त है यह सब देशों में एप्लाई हो, केवल रोडेशिया में नहीं, क्या आप इसका समर्थन करेंगे और इसको सभी जगह लागू कराने की कोशिश करेंगे।

अन्त में, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप सारे देश की भावनाओं को व्यक्त करते हुए रोडेशिया सरकार की इस कार्यवाही को कनडेम करें, ताकि सारा संसार इस देश की भावनाओं से अवगत हो।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह: इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि जो कुछ रोडेशिया ने किया है, उसको कनडेम करने में हिन्दुस्तान पीछे नहीं है। यह सरकार और तमाम मुल्क उसको कनडेम करता है। माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछने से पहले रोडेशिया की हालत के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। यह शर्म की बात है कि इस जमाने में रोडेशिया सारी दुनिया की राय की परवाह न करते हुए अपनी नीति पर चलता रहे और किसी की बात को न माने।

हमने यू. के. को कई मर्तबा रोडेशिया में मैजारिटी रूल स्थापित करने के लिए फोर्स इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कहा है। इतना ही नहीं हमने सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल और जेनेरल एसेम्बली के उन रेजोल्यूशन्ज को सपोर्ट किया है, जिनमें ब्रिटेन से कहा गया है कि अगर वह इस मामले को बगैर फोर्स के इस्तेमाल के हल नहीं कर सकता है, तो वह फोर्स इस्तेमाल करे। लेकिन ब्रिटेन की तरफ से बार-बार यह जवाब मिलता है कि हम फोर्स इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। इसके पीछे क्या वजह है, हमारे लिये यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन ब्रिटेन साफ कहता है कि वह फोर्स इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा। उसका कहना है कि रोडेशिया पर जो सेंक्शन्ज इम्पोज की गई है, अगर वे चार, पांच, छः साल तक चलती रहें, तो उनका असर जरूर होगा और रोडेशिया के रेसिस्ट रेजीम को मजबूत होकर वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन के सामने झुकना पड़ेगा। लेकिन ब्रिटेन की तरफ से यह बात कहे जाने के बावजूद सैंक्शन्ज कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं। यह फैक्ट है कि दो चार मुल्क ऐसे हैं, जो रोडेशिया से को-आपरेट कर रहे हैं, जिनकी मार्फत उसको सामान पहुंच

रहा है और बाहर जा रहा है । सैंक्शन्ज का कुछ मार्जिनल इफेक्ट हुआ होगा, लेकिन वे न होने के बराबर हैं ।

हमारी समस्या यह है कि हम इससे ज्यादा क्या करें । जब यू० एन० में इस पर बहस हुई, तो हमने उस प्रस्ताव को सपोर्ट किया । जहां जहां और जब जब मौका मिला है, हमने रोडेशिया की कार्यवाही को कनडेम किया है । लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि इस सिलसिले में कोई कामयाबी नहीं हो रही है । हम क्या करें ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हम इस बारे में एफ्रो- एशियन कन्ट्रीज की एक कांफरेंस काल करें । यह सुझाव अच्छा है, लेकिन इस की खास जरूरत इस लिए नहीं है कि यह मामला यू० एन० ओ० के सामने आ चुका है, जो कि संसार की एक बडी संस्था है, जिसमें सब देश रिप्रेजेन्टेड है । एफ्रो-एशियन कन्ट्रीज की आर्गनाइजेशन ने इस बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास करके रोडेशिया को कनडेम किया है और हमने उसको सपोर्ट किया है । और किसी कांफरेंस को बुलाने से यह मसला हल नहीं होगा । जब भी कोई मौका आयेगा, हम रोडेशिया की जनता के अधिकारों का समर्थन करेंगे ।

जहां तक वन-मैन-वन वोट के उसूल का ताल्लुक है, हम उसके कायल है और हम चाहते है कि वह हर जगह एप्लाई किया जाय ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): रोडेशिया में 50 लाख लोगों में से 2,2० हजार श्वेत लोगों ने जो अपनी तथा-कथित रिपब्लिक का एलान किया है, वह सारे मानव-समाज के लिए एक चुनौती है । हमारे देश के आजाद होने से पहले भी इस तरह के मसले सामने आये थे और उन दिनों भी हम ने उनको हल करने में अपना पूरा योगदान किया था । आप जानते हैं कि स्पेन में फ्रैंको के खिलाफ रिपब्लिकन्ज की लड़ाई हुई थी । उस समय हिन्दुस्तान में एक स्पेन कमेटी बनी थी, जिस के सेक्रेटरी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया थे । वह कमेटी रिपब्लिकन्ज की मदद के लिये चन्दा इकटठा करती थी और अन्य साधन जुटाती थी । बाहर श्री कृष्ण मेनन उस धन और सहायता को यथा-स्थान पहुंचाते थे । उसके बाद जब एबीसीनिया पर मसोलीनी का हमला हुआ और जुल्म हुए, तो हिन्दुस्तान ने उसके खिलाफ अपनी आवाज बुलन्द की । ब्रसेल्ज की कांफ्रेंस में साम्राज्यवाद के जुल्म के खिलाफ लडने के लिये एक परम्परा शुरू की गई थी ।

रोडेशिया की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में दो रास्ते है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है :

> "I am sure the House will join me in conveying our tribute, sympathy and support to the patriots of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the illegal racist regime of Salisbury for their inalienable right to freedom."

जब वे लोग अपनी आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे है, तो हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम अपनी पुरानी परम्परा के मुताबिक उन की मदद करें । इसके साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उनके समर्थन में आवाज बुलन्द की जाय और उसके माध्यम से कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार रोडेशिया के एक्सप्लायटिड कलर्ड लोगों की सहायता के लिए, वहां के उन फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज को मदद देने के लिए, एडटु रोडेशिया पीपल नाम की कोई कमेटी बनायेगी—श्री श्रीकृष्णमेनन हमारे बीच में मौजूद है, उनके मातहत ही सही जो हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से चन्दा और अन्य मदद इकटठी करे और रोडेशिया के फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज के साथ सम्बध जोड़े कर उनको वह मदद पहुंचाए ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि यू. एन. ओ. में रोडेशिया के विरूद्ध जिस

[श्री शिव चन्द झा]

मैन्डेटरी सेक्शन्ज को लागू करने का प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है, बहुत से राष्ट्रों ने उनको लागू नहीं किया है और इसी लिए यह परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्ज ने कितनी दफा यू. एन. ओ. में यह प्रश्न उठाया कि तमाम राष्ट्र उन मैन्डेटरी सैक्शन्ज को मुस्तैदी के साथ लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं।

यह ठीक है कि इंग्लैण्ड इस सम्बन्ध में फोर्स का रास्ता अख्त्यार नहीं करना चाहता है और नहीं कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे सामने कई नजीरें हैं कि कई अवसरों पर युनाइटिड नेशन्ज ने पुलिस एक्शन लिया। क्या सरकार युनाटिड नेशन्ज में यह मूव करेगी कि यदि ब्रिटेन फोर्स इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, तो युनाइटिड नेशन्ज रोडेशियां के खिलाफ पुलिस एक्शन ले ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : जहां तक रोडेशिया के फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज की मदद करने या उनके पक्ष में आवाज उठाने का सवाल है, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि जब जब यू. एन. ओ. या सिक्यूरिटी कौन्सिल में या और जगह यह मसला सामने आया है और इस पर बहस हुई है, तब हमारे नुमायदों ने बुलन्द आवाज से रोडेशिया के लोगों के राइट्स को सपोर्ट किया है और रोडेशिया की सरकार को कनडेम किया है।

रोडशिया के जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्ज आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं और बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ बड़ी मुसीबतों का सामना कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने जब भी कोई मदद मांगी है, वह हमने दी है। हमने उसके लिए मेडिसन्ज, कपड़े और जीपें दी हैं। हमने पहले भी उनकी मदद की है और जब उनकी तरफ से कोई और मांग आयेगी, तो हम उनको पूरी मदद देंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह तो मानवता की बात हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की परम्परा हमेशा आजादी के लिए संघर्ष करने वालों की मदद करने की रही हैं। सरकार इस विषय में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : हम उन परम्पराओं को कायम रख रहे हैं और उन लोगों को इमदाद दे रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : माननीय सदस्य ने रोडेशिया की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए लड़ने वालों की सहायता देने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाने और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा पुलिस एक्शन लिये जाने का प्रश्न उठाया है। क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जहां तक पुलिस एक्शन का सवाल है, जब यू. एन. के सामने यह मसला आयेगा, तो वह अपने आप तय करेगा कि क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : भारत सरकार की ओर से क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : जब यह सवाल उठेगा तो भारत सरकार अपनी राय देगी।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : क्या भारत-सरकार पहलकदमी करके यू. एन. में यह सवाल उठायेगी और रोडेशिया के खिलाफ पुलिस एक्शन लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव पेश करेगी।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : इस वक्त हमारा यह ख्याल नहीं है। लेकिन हम इसके बारे में गौर कर सकते हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

15 hrs.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने किसी भी देश को आजाद करते हुए आज तक की परंपरा के अनुसार ऐसा कभी नहीं किया कि उसने इंडिपेंडेंट कांस्टीटयूशन मेजारिटी के आधार पर पास करके, तब आजादी दी लेकिन राडेशिया के लिए कभी ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने आजादी देने से पहले यह रियायत दी कि वह बहुमत का राज्य कि जब जी में आए बना ले। इस प्रकार उन मुट्ठीभर गोरे लोगों को अधिकार दे दिया जिससे कि वह आज राज्य करते रहें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इग्लैंड

की जनता बिलकुल नहीं चाहती कि रोडेशिया में काले लोगों का राज आ जाय। वह वहां गोरों का ही राज चाहते है। अन्दर की बात तो यह यह है और उन्होंने इसी कारण से शक्ति का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। दूसरी जगह किया यहां नहीं किया। और जो आर्थिक प्रतिबन्ध उन्होंने लगाया है, उसकी जांच के लिये सात कामनवेल्थ देशों की कमेटी है उसका भारत भी सदस्य है उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि 440 लाख पौंड का सामान टू बैंको आदि स्विजरलैंड और पोर्चुगीज देशों के द्वारा होता हुआ अमेरिका पश्चिमी जर्मनी व जापान में पहुंचा, इन सब देशों में माल आया। मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूं कि अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड नहीं चाहते कि वहां गोरों का प्रभूत्व हटे और वन मैन वन वोट के आधार पर वहां कालों को अधिकार मिले। स्मिथ के शब्दों में कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है' स्मिथ, ने यह बात कही है कि "रोडेशिया विल रिमेन इन कि सिविलाइज्ड हैंडस्"। यह सभ्य लोगों के हाथ में ही रहेगा। काले लोगों को वह सभ्य मानते ही नहीं है। गोरों को सभ्य मानते है, यह उनकी घोषित नीति है।

अब मैं इस आधार पर प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इसमें अपनी कुछ नीति चैंज की है। जब कभी काश्मीर का या और कोई प्रश्न आता है तो गवर्नमेंट की घोषित नीति रही है कि सभी समस्याओं का समाधान शांतिपूर्वक और अहिंसात्मक उपायों से होना चाहिये। मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने उसमें आज परिवर्तन किया है और आपने यह कहा है ....(**व्यवधान**).....

तो मेरा पहला प्रश्न यही है कि क्या आप यह अनुभव करते हैं कि व्यापारिक प्रतिबन्ध असफल हो चुके हैं और भारत सरकार की दृष्टि में रोडेशिया को, वहां की जनता को, काले लोगों को सही स्वतंत्रता दिलाने के लिए अब कौनसा मार्ग शेष रह गया है. यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

दूसरे, आपने यह जो कहा है कि शक्ति इस्तेमाल करें, तो इंग्लैंड ने मना कर दिया है, यू० एन का कोई रेजोल्यूशन नहीं है, तो मैं आपसे साफ शब्दों में पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो कहा है कि अगर आउट-साइड भी रोडेशिया की आजादी के लिए कोई प्रयत्न होगा तो आप उसमें सहायता करेंगे, तो रोडेशिया के चारों तरफ टंजानिया आदि क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की जो लिबरेशन आर्मी बनाई गई हैं कि जो राडेशिया को आजादी दिलाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है, तो क्या आप उनके सशस्त्र संघर्ष में सहयोग देंगे अर्थात पैसे से और सेना से क्या आप सहायता देने के लिए तैयार है या केवल आप शाब्दिक सहयोग देंगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जहां तक कि सैंक्सिंस का सवाल है मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि सैंक्शंस कामयाब नहीं हो रहे है और यह भी सही है कि बहुत से मुल्क ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने वादा किया था कि सैंक्शंस को इम्पोज करेंगे वह उनसे ट्रेड कर रहे है और वह जो आपने फीगर्स मेंशन की हैं 44 मिलियन का सामान भेजा है वह भी सही है और यह बड़े दुख की बात है और शर्म की बात है कि जो मुल्क वादा करते है वह उस वादे को पूरा नहीं करते हैं, इसलिए उसमें नाकामयाबी होती है ..... (**व्यवधान**) ..... सवाल जहां तक हमारे करने का है हम तो उनके साथ है, अफ्रीकन मुल्कों के साथ है .....

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने पूछा था कि आपकी गवर्नमेंट के दृष्टिकोण से राडेशिया को आजादी दिलाने के लिये अब कौनसा मार्ग शेष रहता है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : सबसे पहले तो हमारे ख्याल से इसमें सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यू के की है..

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : उसने मना कर दिया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मना करते रहें, वह बात दूसरी है। लेकिन जिम्मेदारी उनकी है।

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : ब्रिटेन मनाकर चुका है, ऐसी अवस्था में आपका क्या सुझाव है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैंने शुरू में यह अर्ज किया कि पहली जिम्मेदारी यू के की है, ऐडमिनिस्ट-रिंग एथारिटि वह हैं, वह जो कुछ भी करें उनका फर्ज होता है कि उनको आकर हटाएं चाहे जरिए उनको कुछ भी इस्तेमाल करने पड़ें अगर वह नहीं कर पाते हैं तो मामला उठाने का जहां तक सवाल है, सेक्योरिटी कौसिल में और यू एन असेम्बली में, वह रास्ता भी अख्त्यार किया जा चुका है। आपको मालूम है कि 65 से लेकर आज तक पांच छै रेजाल्यूशन हो चुके हैं, सब बात कही जा चुकी है उसमें नाकामयाबी हो रही है । रोडेशिया नहीं मान रहा हैं उस बात को । अब यह चीज ऐसी है इसमें तो सभी अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज से कंसल्ट करने का सवाल है कि क्या करना है। हम इतना ही कह सकते हैं कि जो वह करेंगे उसमें हम सहयोग देंगे । हम तो हमेशा यही इन्सिस्ट कर रहे हैं कि यू के को आगे आना चाहिए. इस समय तो हम उन्हीं के ऊपर जोर डालें कि वह करे । उसके लिए जो कुछ वह तय करेंगे. उनके साथ हम रहेंगे ।

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : जवाब नहीं दिया। मेरे दूसरे भाग का जवाब दीजिए, टंजानिया आदि में जो लिबरेशन आर्मी बन रही है रोडेशिया को आजाद करने के लिए उस सशस्त्र संघर्ष में आप उसे धन से और सेना से अपनी मदद करेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि जहां तक फ्रीडम फाइटर्स के आर्गेनाइजेशन का सवाल है वह जो भी हमसे इमदाद मांगेंगे वह सहायता हम दे रहे हैं और देंगे ।

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी : सेना की सहायता ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : सेना की सहायता का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : About Rhodesia, the first requirement is to know the map of Africa. I wonder whether the Prime Minisetr, the Foreign Minister or the distinguished Minister present here is even remotely familiar with the map of Africa, because when they make their tour itineraries, it is Europe, the USA and elsewhere that their eyes are turned to rather than to the continent of Africa.

On the East of Rhodesia, we have Mozambique; on the west, we have Angola and on the south, South Africa and on the north helpless Zambia.

The reply of the hon. Minister focussed only on Rhodesia as if is to be considered in a vacuum. If any serious effort has to be made for the liberation of the people of this territory, it is imperative that we consider what will happen to Angola and Mozambique. But this does not suit our British friends who regard Portugal as their most ancient ally. It is not on the cards of the two conservative powers—I call them both conservative, the United States and the Soviet Union; it is also not a strategy for China which is keeping Macao, because Macao is used for gold trade with South Africa by China. So, all these three big powers are developing an outlook which encourages the present pattern of power distribution in this part of the world. And what are the stark facts of of military power? I wish the hon. Minister had been honest and he had told us about this, because this House has a right to be informed of the facts. It is no use deluding this House with polite answers drafted in the Ministry of External Affairs. Today, Rhodesia has terrific air power, and it has a military agreement to co-ordinate its air power with that of the Union of South Africa. So, here you have in the continent of Africa a monstrous possibility of aerial bembardment of the Africans by these two powers, namely Rhodesia and South Africa. That is what the future has in store. And what spectacle do we present here in this House? The Prime Minister does not bother to come. The Minister is probably outside somewhere.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should come to his question now.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : But these things are taken note of by the rest of the world. Bear with me, Sir, for a minute. You have borne with so much today and I congratulate you on your patence. The question which I would like to ask is this. Are Government going to have a consistent attitude at different times or not? When the question of the Commonwealth was being discussed here, they came to the House and said that we were in the Commonwealth because we wanted to safeguard the future of the Africans in Rhodesia. Now, you have failed to safeguard the future of theAfricans in Rhodesia, because Rhodasia has been declared a Republic. Are you coming to the House as honest men, saying 'We will now' quite the Commonwealth here and now? Are you doing it ?

Government are acquiescing in the policies of the major powers and snapping the ties which bind this House, and the Indian people with the freedom struggle. My specific and pointed question to the Minister would be this. Are they giving any evidence that they are helping the Africans? Here in Delhi, we have the spectacle of Mr. Alford Nazole, the cheif representative of the African National Congress, who pines away; that poor unfortunate person appeals to them, but they follow the example of Lord Nelson and put the telescope to the blind eye. This is what has happened to the distinguished representative of the South African National Congress right here in New Delhi, in my constituency..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are with Rhodesia.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We can spend so many hours in trading complements. On this issue of Rhodesia, has the hon. Minister the honesty, the simple requirement of honesty and is he prepared to tell us that in Anglo and Mozambique, the Government of India have a policy to be adopted and which is to be announced here and now?

All the time they have been taking shelter behind the state secrecy, and yet their secrets are available anywhere. They are traded on the market every day. Can't he give us an honest answer about Angola and Mozambique ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are on Rhodesia and not Angola or Mozambique.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, may I congratulate you because you represent the aspirations of the younger Members of the House. You know these are all matters on which this House should rise above the ordinary level, If we mean something for the people in Rhodesia, we have to tackle this question Otherwise, what will happen? They are landlords; you cannot do anything. His good wisher are not going to reach there. Does he have a policy, a co-ordinated policy, about Angola and Mozambique and Rhodesia and also in respect of that country. Zambia, that poor, unfortunate country which is being pressurised? Let the answer, therefore, be in terms of specific criteria and especially with reference to air power. No amount of resolutions in the United Nations will prevail upon the Rhodesians from using the terrible air power, napalm-bombs and all those agents of destruction by which the African people will be killed.

Could you let us remember what Tagore once had spoken in anguish, when he pledged the support of the Indian people to the African people? Is this Minister here to tell us that he does not care a hang for all those sacred pledges. Let his reply be honest, straightforward and let him disclose also his knowledge about Africa.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Mr. Duputy- Speaker, Sir, I am grateful [to the hon. Member for having onlightened me about the geography of Africa. I have got this elementary knowledge; I know exactly how Rhodesia is placed *vis a vis* Mozambique and south Africa. I myself have said that it is the non-co-operation of these two countries which is causing trouble, because they are also governed by such Resist regimes. These two countries are fully co-operating with Rhodesia and that is the main stumbling-block. Whatever, we want to do in that area in regard to sanctions, etc., it is completely nullified by this help which these two countries are giving by

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

the back door to Rhodesia. But the difficulty is, what can we do?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Act,(*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: How?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : If you cannot, resign; we will do.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Whatever can be done, we are doing. I have already said we are one with the rest of the world in this matter. Whatever the matter is being discussed, whatever they want to do, we are in full support. Now, what more can we do ? (*Interruption*)

As regards helping the freedom-fighters, I have already said that whatever has or been asked for, we have been giving it to them. Whatever is decided taken up by the African countries themselves or by the wold community, we are with them. We will support all their actions and their resolutions in this regard, I do not see what else we can do. I sympathise with them. I respect the hon. Member's sentiment about it, but mere expression of sentiment will not do. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, before yon take up the next item, you will also condemn this. The whole House is concerned about it. It is a major problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bring a motion before the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You had better express your sympathy.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. The whole House can do it in the proper way.

15.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : On be half of Shri Govind Menon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) (i) Thirty-third Report of the Law Commission on section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(ii) Thirty-sixth Report of the Law Commission on sections 497, 498 and 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898-grant of bail with conditions.

(iii) Thirty-seventh Report of the Law Commission on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, section 1 to 176.

(iv) Thirty-ninth Report of the Law Commission on the punishment of imprisenment for life under the Indian Penal Code.

(v) Forty-first Report of the Law Commission on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898-Vols. and 2.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports. [*Pleaced in Library. See No. LT-2810/70*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, AND-REPORTS OF AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, LTD. BUNGLORE AND LUCKNOW

SHRI SHER SINGH : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No, G.S.R. 265 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1970, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Pleaced in Library. See No. LT — 2811/70*]

(2) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report of the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the period ending 31st March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the U. P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited Lucknow, for the period ending 31st March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2812/70.*]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI SHER SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No, G.S.R. 190 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2813/70*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in notification No. S. O -54 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1970.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No, S- O. 55 in Gazetta of India dated the 2nd January, 1970.

(3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 56 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1970.

(4) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fifth Amendment) Scheme. 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 57 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1970.

(5) The Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1970 published in Notification No. G.S,R. 223 in Gazette of India dated the 14th February, 1970, [*pleaced in Library. See No. LT.--2814/70.*]

15-14 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I am directed to enclose a copy of the Calcutta Port (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1970."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Continuance Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1970."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(i) The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Bill, 1970.

(ii) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Continuance Bill, 1970.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

AUNDRED AND FIFTEENS RUPPES

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I beg to present the Hundred and fifteenth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eightysixth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals (Department of Petroleum and Chemicals) Purchase of oil barrels by the Indian Oil Carporation Limited, during 1966-67 against Tender No. OP/TEN-7/65.

15.14½ hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1970-71-GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir when I heard the Opposition speaking here far the past two days, I was really surpised, because I wondered if I was hearing a buget debater or I was hearing a commentary on a fashion show, because, what has a Max Factor, miniskirts and maxi-coat and so on got to do with the budget. I thought it was a commentary on a fashion show I am really surprised.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gothra) : Sense of humour.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Well, it sounded as it was a fashion show-miniskirts, mini-bikinis and maxi-coat weremention ed.

Mr. Asoka Mehta said about the treasury benches having put forth a Max-Factoring facade. I think he has completely changed his complexion once he walked over from this side to the other side. I did not know that Max Factor caters for men as well. Anyway, Max Factor has done a very good job on him, it has completly changad his complexion.

Mr. Masani said that each rupee spent in the private sector gives back 7 paise whereas each rupee spent in the publice sector gives back only 2 paise. But he has forgotten to use his own simile, the underwear behind that maxi-coat; he has forgotten that the private sector is able to earn that 7 paise because of the various infra-structures that the public sector has already built into the entire country. Without the inputs, by the public secter today, the private sector would not be able to earn 7 paise on every rupee.

Mr. Madhok said that we do not want either capitalism or communism, but we want only Indianism. What kind of Indianism is this ? What variety of Indiauism does he want ? In a letter to the *Hindustan Times* on 16th February, Mr. Madhok said :

"Riots will continue to rule till Islam is Indianise." Guru Golwalkar in his book say— ....

"The way Hitler has built the Gernan nation by weakening race pride has a great lesson for us to learn in Hindustan."

Do you want to be guided by principles like this ? Do we not consider the minorities in this country to be our brother Have they not worked with us and fought for the freedem of India ? Guru Golwalkar's party not only condenms Muslims but they do not like Christians or any other minority community.

AN HON. MEMBER : They like Parsis!

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHODHURI : It is a fact that democracy functions only inasmuch as minorties in that country feel secure. That is where we have certainly won in India, because the minorities in India do feel secure and the position is not as in Pakistan, thank God !

I would make an appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Many of the minorities here have asks for Indian citizenship, which has been unduly delayed. This creates a sense of insecurity in their minds. I hope this matter will be looked into. I cannot go into the details, as time is short, but I hope to bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. Also, under the Defence of India Rules, large tracts of land belonging to the minorities had been acquied by the Government and nothing has been done about it. I hope this question will be fully gone into and our minorities will never feel that they

are second-class citizens in India. They are our blood brothers. That is what I would like to affirm in this House. They are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood for India runs in all our viens.

Having said that, I would just like to point out that Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani said that the Prime Minister has kept with her Rs. 175 crores for distribution as she likes. I do not remember the exact words. Obviously, she was referring to the discretionary fund. After all, the Prime Minister is not going to distribute these Rs. 175 crores as bounty to the various Chief Ministers to buy whatever they like! This discretion in the hands of the Prime Minister is very necessery because the allocations by the Finance Commission are not at all satisfactory. So for as west Bengal is concerned, in the case of the Union Duties of Excise (Amentment) Bill 1969, just passed by Parliamnet we in West Bengal will now get 6.84 per cent as against 7.51 per cent prerivioulv. In the case of another tax (The Additional Duties of Excise Amentment Bill) we will now get 8.75 per cent. as against 11.93 per cent in the past. such allocations by the Finance Commission create imbalances in the economy of the State and allotment from the Prime Minister's discretionary fund comes in to set things somewhat right. Yet some hon. Members complain that this is politically-motivated.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is political money; not motivated.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : It is money to help the States.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is corrupting the political life of every State.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Sir, these politically-motivated remarks and Shri Masani's Corny smiles like biktni, mini-skirts and maxi-coats are no substitute for arguments.

Having said this, I would like to say form what angle we should look at the budget. Here I could do no better than quote an eminent economist, Shri J. Bandopadhya, who has expressed himself very well when he said :

"In an old society which is abysmally poor, grossly over-populated, practically illiterate and steeped in unchanging traditional mores, but has experienced a 'revolution of expectations' and is bent on telescoping into a few decades a process that took the advanced nations of today over a century, of necessity the State has to assume a major responsibility as the prime mover of change, as the innovator and the regulator in many diverse fields of national activity, including economic development."

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can you clarify it a little ?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Have patience. The hon. Prime Minister has not claimed any wonders by this budget. For example, income from investments like Unit Trust will not be taxed up to a higher limit. This will help diversification of investment in India.

More than all this, our Prime Minister has thought of our children and I appreciate it greatly. She has provided Rs. 4 crores for the feeding of children form birth till three years. I have raised this question also at the Alec in Bombay. Is this not something which this budget will bring to the homes, of the poor ? After all, it is not politics but economics which brings happiness to the poor people. I do not say that this will cover all the children but to the extent it does reach the people it is something in the right direction, and I hope at least all women members will agree with me here.

I would like to make an appeal to the Prime Minister. When you are receiving a gift of 1,26,000 tonnes of milk powder and 42,000 tons of butter oil you should earmark it for the use of the children. Apart from this provision of Rs. 4 crores, if this is done also, it will benefit a larger number of children. Instead of restricting the supply of milk to the towns, where the plants for dealing with this milk will be put up, it should be spread all over the country to help the children. Because people are not able to feed their children there are so many cases of suicide.

[Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri]

In West Bengal alone, there have been cases of 16,582 suicides in three years. some of them have been for other causes but quite a number of them have been because the mother has not known how to feed her child ! This is a problem that touches the very heart of the people. We are very happy that the hon. Prime Minister has taken this into account.

Then, Mr. Masani quipped the Prime Minister saying that because she is a "modern" Prime Minister, she has not taxed the sanitary-ware. The House is aware of the great number of houses that we have to build and surely they will need sanitary-ware. I may enlighten the House that in West Bengal alone there are 124 or more squatter's colonnies in which 40 lakhs of refugees are living and there are 30,000 homeless people; 18,000 beggars swarm the streets and 90,000 hawkers who crowd the footpaths. 60 per cent of the people have no bath-rooms and 40 per cent live in one-room without any kitchen. There are 1, 26,000 open lavatories spread over the whole of Bengal near the city areas.

So, it is a huge problem and you can imagine how much sanitary-ware will be used, In *bustees* I have myself seen expectant mothers fainting while waiting to get their turn to go into the lavatory. it is andignified and inhuman it is no matter to quipthe Prime Minister saying that because she is a modern Prime Minister she has not taxed sanitary-ware. I think, Mr. Masani should stet that she has not taxed sanitary-ware because she is not only modern but because she is human and she knows the human problems.

Now, I would ilke to make one point about tea gardens in]West Bengal. The tea gardens in West Bengal are in a very bad position where the tea excise duty will not help them and, certainly. Darjeeling tea gardens will feel it very badly; sir, Darjeeling tea gardens usually export most of their tea and the abolition of export duty is welcome but the excise duty will fall heavily on them because they fall in zone 4. There is also the plea of Bansola area tea gardens where they have begged to be tagged on either to zone 1 or to zone 2 because they cannot pay the excise duty of Rs 1.15 p. If these 17 tea gardens which have asked for this are not tagged on to a lesser excise duty area, they will have to close down creating in West Bengal and India the problem of unemployment which is already there.

In India there were 34.61 million jobless in 1951-69 and, as everybody knows, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra represent 21 per cent of the population whereas they represent 33 per cent of the people who are unemployed. If due to heavy excise duties tea gardens close down which employ at least 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs of people, and already there is a reduction, it will mean more jobless people and situation in West Bengal which is already like a valcano will, surely, erupt. It is no wonder we had 618 murders and 900 dacoities in 1969.

I would like to bring to the House one point more and I will finish. I would ask the hon. Members to open their hearts and listen to the walls of this House if they listen, even these walls will whisper to them, "When you go home, tell them of us and say, 'for your tomorrow, we gave our today." We have forgotten those patriots who gave their tomorrows for our today. Dr. Mascarenehas is rotting in a portugese jail. The film to be made on the great revolutionary Udham Singh by Balraj Tabi in london, has no support from the Central Government. the freedom fighters of West Bengal and all over India some whom have died of T. B. and other diseases do not get immediate help. Lastly, the men of the I. N. A. who had risked their lives for the freedom of India, have not yet been given their dues. The hon. Defence Minister very kindly wrote me about it. There is a lot to be done about them. They are yet to get Rs. 87 lakhs and odd to compensate them. They have not got the amount that is due to them.

I hope, this will be gone into by the Defence Ministry and their dues will be given. We know that the INA has played a very important part in the freedom fight

of India. we can never forget Netaji Subhash Bose and his Azad Hind Fauj. Let us listen to the walls of this House-even these walls will speak to us and will tell us, "When you go home, tell them of us and say : for your tomorrow, we gave our today." Let us bear this in mind and do the most we can for the Azad Hind Fauj and give them their dues.

Whatever we may say about the Budget, whatever political colouring we may think the Budget deserves, let us not forget that this Budget has really tried to bring to life the old sloka : "*Bahujanahitaya bahujana sukhaya, Lokanu Kampaya, Dharmachakra Pravartanaya*. It is no use writing *Dharmachakra Pravartanaya* in letters of fire over the seat of the Speaker. We must make them come to life. The sloka is there to touch the mind with fire, let it be written with fire and feeling for the people of India.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that at least the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is present when the Budget is being discussed. This is a new experience so far as this House is concerned. The Budget is the most important thing and it has been our experience all these years that whoever has been the Finance Ministerset he has set through he whole debate when at least the General Budget Demands are being discussed. But I am really sorry to find that the Prime Minister, who holds the finance portfoilo, is not only not here at the present moment but probably she has been absent throughout the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): No; she was here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: This shows that the sooner she leaves this portfolio it is better for the country and for this Government.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Why do you support them ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Who is supporting ? Shri Sheo Narain will take some time to understand the politics of this country.

When the Prime Minister presented the Budget for the first time as Finance Minister, I was thinking that this Budget was that of a split Congress party and the speeches made in support of the Budget from the other side have been maintaining that this Budget is representing whatever decisions were taken at the Bombay Congress session. But after hearing my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, I am in a great difficulty because what Shri Mehta said has created the impression that at least this Budget is not of the split Congress Party and that it is the Budget of both ruling Congress Party and the Congress Party in Oppositions. That was the main argument that he was advancing while speaking on the Budget. He was trying to make out a case that whoever be the Finance Minister, even if Shri Morarji Desai had continued in that position, the Budget would have been the same as has been put forward by Shrimati Gandhi.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI *in the Chair*.]

If that is so, I would like to ask a counter question to what he was putting to Shrimati Gandhi, namely, why then is he in the Opposition; if the Budget is the same, if you agree with it, if you say that nothing better can be done, then what is the point in your sitting in the Opposition ? Probably, now they are also thinking there is already talk of unity through Shri D. P. Mishra of uniting themselves; I do not know.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Shri D. P. Mishra is great hoax... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: While speaking last time on the Budget presented by Shri Morarji Desai, I had these comments regarding the Budget and I can as well make those comments on this Budget also only two or three things. I said then, "If anything, the Finance Minister has been very timid".

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Timid ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : yes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): A lady is bound to be timid. Why do you bother ?

SHRI SURENDRANATA DWIVEDY: Then I said, It will increase prices and it will be inflationary. That is so with regard to the present budget also. The fact remains that they have not shown any tendency whatsoever to deal with the problem of unemployment although this is a very great cause for instability in this country. All this I said last time. I think all this equally apply to the present budget.

At the same time, I said that the Finance Minister does not want to break new grounds. Here, Sir, I think there is a difference. She has not broken new grounds. She has broken what I cannot say, but it has to be admitted that there have been new departures so far as the present budget is concerned. As has been claimed, it is within the same frame work. Can anybody deny that ? So far as the present budget is concerned, it may be a clever political design, but she has proved to be shrewd.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shrewd ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: In a very clever and shrewd manner... (*Interruptions*) I am not going to be disturbed by Mr. Piloo Mody. He must keep silent if he wants to listen. He is hard of hearing. Sometimes he does not know what is going on in the House.

What I was pointing out was that in a shrewd manner she has produced by design—you may say—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Or juggulery.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: ... or by the exercise of the budgetary policy she has made some minor changes here and there. It has created an impression that even within the frame work of the present system something good can be done. At the same time we can hit the higher sections, the richer sections of the community who are in a position to pay. This has been done by leveying additional wealth tax, taxing the urban property and land, restriction on trust properties, withdrawal of concession regarding gift tax, higher rate of income tax on incomes beyond Rs. 40,000 and increased excise duty on luxury articles. I would like to ask my friends in the Congress (Opposition) as to what prevented them so far to bring such measures—these small concessions which are said to be minor, marginal, to the lower middle class. I think the split has been vindicated. Mrs. Gandhi whatever be the abuse heaped on her, has proved that there were some people who are a stumbling block and now that they are out, she has been able to bring forward these measures. I want to say let not anybody go with this impression. Let not anybody think that it is a socialistic budget and it is going to bring about socialism. Nothing like that. I shall presently show that actually this budget is going to give more scope to big business and create more and more monopoly than what was being done before. Madam, I say that I do not believe that budget is going to bring about economic equality. I don't believe that this budget will release forces which will break the present structure. Nothing like that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Now you are in your form.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Now it suits you ? Nothing like that. I also feel, Madam Chairman that the relief provided to the weaker sections—it may be relief—is not really going to materially better their conditions.

When I say this I have certain reasons to advance. I am a little perturbed for this reason that in spite of the tall talk of curbing monopoly what is being done is that big business is being given a great handle to widen its scope in the economy of the country. Take for instance this Joint Sector business. The Prime Minister who is also the Finance Minister has mentioned certain

things in her speech. The Dutt Committee made certain recommendations. One recommendation was so very reactionary that I would say no socialist Government would ever accept it. But they have now accepted the proposal. Big business will enter into the Joint Sector ; this is something in this country we have been fighting : we have always been saying that it is one of the cardinal principles of socialism that the public sector must possess the commanding heights of the economy of the country. The Prime Minister knows very well. Persons like Mr. Piloo Mody and his ilk in this country are going about saying that public sector has failed, public sector should be scrapped : no more public sector industries should be set up. They are carrying on this propaganda in this country, against the public sector. I would only say that this Budget had given a handle to these elements in this country to malaign the public sector further and further. But I would say this, that the Budget has not shown anywhere any indication to remove the difficulties and to remove the bottle necks and really to create batter management and better personnel so that the public sector industries would be in a position to give us profits. Although the country is in favour of a public sector I don't think any new policy or any new direction has been shown. On the other hand the Prime Minister has in her budget agreed for the big business to enter into the public sector. It is an indication, an indirect admission, that you are not prepared, you are not capable of making the public sector a success. And, you want this big business to enter into the management in the industrial sector. You want them to enter into the core sector. The core sector is a real thing on which the entire economy of the country depends. It is not the small entrepreneur or the small industrialist who get help, but it is the big business monopoly which gets them. You have left the corporate sector unaltered. You have not taxed them. They are there, they could enter into this. they will get all the benefits, according to your scheme ; they get financial benefits; tax benefits ; they get priority for foreign exchange etc. What happens ? Where stands your public sector ? I want to know, when they talk of socialism, what has prevented them, and what is preventing them even now. to go into consumer industries also ? If they want to make profit, why not the public sector turn to consumer industries also ? There is no indication, there is no direction in this regard. Therefore, as a result, what would happen ? She is talking about monopolies, about this and that. Is this the way how you are going to curb monopoly in this couutry ?

Therefore, I am not surprised, I was not surprised, when this Budget was announced, which tom-tommed as a big socialist budget. This support came from where ? One Member here was asserting that the Stock Exchange was very glad at this Budget ; there is general reaction in the country ; socialist budget has been well-received, etc., by the businessmen and industrialists. It is the big business that gets all the scope in this country. that tries to prosper in this country.Tatas and the Birla think that they could get everything from Mrs. Indira Gandhi and that is why even after her declaration of socialism, the Birlas were given a licence for the fertiliser factory. I do not think they want to bring about equality. If they really want to bring about equality there could be no budget like this.

What does this show ? This only shows that their objective is not at all clear. It is a haphazard manner of approach. I do not blame her. As has been stated, the party has been split, but the elements are the same. What is the difference between the two ? Nothing at all. The character has not changed. The personnel has not changed. So what is after all the difference ? There is none. You find the same haphazard approach in this budget; This half-hearted mechanism in fiscal policy is likely to prove disastrous to the country. I do not think it will bring socialism. It may prove the reverse.

Let me illustrate by referring to what they have done in regard to taxation. We are all happy there has been a little thinking about taxation proposals. But there must be some integrated approach. They have raised the exemption limit of income-tax to Rs. 5,000. I do not know whether there has been any thinking behind it. In the corporate sector they

] Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

had exempted from income tax entertainment or guest house, which has been banned now. The big business, moneybags are not affected in any way personally, What Prof. Kaldor suggested was an integrated approach. The expenditure tax has not been reintroduced. When it was introduced, it was done half-heartedly ; the incidence was so low. When Prof. Kaldor suggested it, he estimated that it would bring in Rs. 10-20 crores. But they made it in such a way that ultimately it was withdrawn. Even now they have not reintroduced the expenditure tax. I do not know what is the explanation for it.

To say that they are giving a relief by raising the exemption limit to Rs. 5,000 is meaningless. I will explain. Everybody knows there have been price fluctuations, price rises. Even during the last twelve months there has been an increase of 7 per cent in the price level. If we take Rs. 5,000—which is said to give great relief to the lower income groups with 1960 taken as the base (100), Rs. 5,000 today in 1970 would be only Rs. 2,596. In 1969, the food index was 193, general index 177. Even with the Rs. 4000 exemption limit which we had before this budget, if we calculate in this way, the limit should now have come to Rs- 7,720.

So what prevented them from accepting the Bhoothalingam Committee's recommendation to raise the limit of exemption to at least Rs. 7,500 ? They have accepted many of their recommendations, but not this. What would have been the effect if this had been accepted ? Out of 28 lakh assessees, the income tax authorities would not have had to bother about 17 lakhs. The loss would have been about Rs. 8 crores in income tax. This relief upto Rs. 7,500 sought now would, in real terms, have meant the Rs. 4,000 limit that was already there. Even that was not done.

As a result, what is happening ? They say they are going to catch the tax-evaders. I concede that the the imposition of new restrictions on trust property is a method. But there are methods and methods, Even the income tax law provides methods to catch these elements. But why have they not been used ? It is because they are engaged in these small cases and have therefore, no time.

This matter was raised in this House many years ago. I think I first raised it in 1963. There is the case of the firm, Shri Ram Durga Prasad Saraf of Nagpur. This was raised in 1963. We are told investigation is going on. This is a big racket. This firm exports mineral ores and metals. They had made purchases of gold to the tune of lakhs of dollars.

There are several other charges against them like foreign exchange violation etc. We were promised investigation by Mr. Sachin Choudhury, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. Morarji Desai. From 1963 we have been told that they were investigating. The party went to the court with a writ petition but failed. Still the investigation is not complete. He has been charged Rs. 2 crore which he has not paid to the Government. You will be surprised to know that although the tax is not being realised from him, no case is being started against him, on the contrary he is being given further licences. More than that, the income-tax authorities themselves are occupying his house and paying him a rent of Rs. 50,000 a year, while his arrears of Rs. 2 crores is not being realised. I think there is a big racket behind it because this has been going on for the last so many years.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is he ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have named him already. He is Sriram Durga Prasad Saraf of Nagpur.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Even Shri Jagjivan Ram has been rewarded.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You want to protect these people also.

I want an enquiry committee to be set up to find out why this case has not been settled so far, because they say that they have now introduced new methods as a result of which the tax evader will not get any opportunity to thrive in this country.

It has been admitted in the Finance Minister's statement that the relief that is provided to the lower income group is only marginal. This little concession that is being given would necessarily be neutrlised by the rise in prices. It is good that this small relief has been provided, I welcome it, it was not done before, it is a new departure, a new opening, thereis no doubt, but at the same time I want to make it very clear that nobody can believe in the theory that this levy on sugar will not actually affect the common people. It is wrong to think so because we know that the quota system prevails and the free market depends on demand and supply and the rates vary. As a result of this new levy, naturally the price of sugar would increase and it will be a burden on the lower income group, nobody can deny that. The same is the case with kerosene and tea. Therefore, I warn this Government that if they are not going to withdraw this levy which is affecting the low income, common man, so far as we are concerned, we are going to vote against this proposal, whatever may be the Government's intertion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I thought it was the job of an opposition leader.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I know on how many occasions the Swatantra Party extended its support to the Government.

I have said that small concessions are there.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : What about fertilisers?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Do not talk of fertilisers or giving relief to the rural population unless you really have a programme to rejuvenate rural life. Even in this Budget there is no programme. This programme for 35 districts is a very small thing. How many persons will actually be employed? The feudal system in rural areas still exists. This Government cannot get away from facts.

The agricultural wealth tax is now the burden of the Finance Minister to execute and implement; it was introduced last year and there was so much opposition in the ruling party itself. Even now I have a statement of a socialist Chief Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddi. He had come here when the Budget was introdnced. I do not know with what purpose he come here. But he issued a statement from Hyderabad which says : Brahmananda Reddi specifically went to Delhi to plead with the Prime Minister not to levy this and requested the Prime Minister to think of some alternative to the agricultural wealth tax proposed in the Central Budget. He pleaded that the levy of agricultural tax should be raised from 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 2.5 lakhs. These are the socialists who want to protect the hegemony of the big landlords, the feudal elements in rural life. Zamindari might have been abolished. But the big land-lords are as good or as bad, as reactionary and anachronistic as the zamindars were. You have done nothing; there is not even mention in the budget. What prevented the Prime Minister from declaring that we are providing so much money in order to bring forward these measures, as they say that if somebody introduces prohibition, I shall give money? If there is any difficulty in giving compensation and other things, and if the Central Government had taken the liberty of giving a hint in the Budget and said : "we are going to provide money for distribution of lands, for land reforms and give rights to the tillers, whatever money is required by the State Governments we are prepared to give it," then I could understand that you are really serious in breaking the hegemony of the feudal elements in rural life and a new era is coming. That is not so. Therefore, I say that you are only tinkering with the problem; you have not actually solved the problems but you are creating more difficulties in the way.

Take the question of employment. I know the little things and the schemes; I welcome them. Yesterday Mr. Asoka Mehta was giving statistics to show how ridiculous the schemes are when you see the percentage of population that will be affected. All the same, it is a good beginning. More thought should have been given to get more money and push these things further. But there is no coherent thinking and the objective is hazy. In the confused thinking, in order to appear as if they are radical, they

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

have brought measures like this. Still the new initiatives that they are taking would, to a very small extent though, engage the rural unemployed. At the same time I should say that we know the employment problem in this country. I do not know whether this difficulty has arisen on account of a planless budget. The Fourth Plan is still in an ambryonic stage; it is being discussed. One year passed; now the second year has come. You can well imagine how a Finance Minister brings forward a budget without the Plan being finalised, which will be in conformity with the entire achievement of the Plan? One does not know ....(*Interruptions*,) Dada says that it will die in family planning; I do not know. We find the un-employment problem has assumed enormous proportions, Plan by Plan, year by year, from 1964 if you see the increase in population, and the effect of our schemes you will see that it has not made any differance. There is actually the age-group of 9—19 which, in the year 1961, according to the census of 1961, numbered 58 millions. These 58 millions in the year 1970 would like to get employment. The backlog is already there. In 1972, if all the programmes that you have enunciated are implemented, only about 11 million people will be engaged. What happens? How do you proceed? How do you provide any opportuity to these people? There is no indication that they are really going to tackle this stupendous problem, looking at it from all angles.

16 hrs.

There has been another discussion in this House, some controversy, about money provided for the States, for the non-Plan and other expenditure. There has been criticism; Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and others have criticised, and others have ridiculed the idea. We are happy that for the first time some money is at least being provided for the deficit States, but there must be some criteria. On what criteria would this money be allotted and spent? Who can give the guarantee that this money will not be utilised for political purposes? You know how the State Plans are decided. It is always the political pressure that decides. It is not the criterion of the State being backward or otherwise. As you may have seen, so for nine State have shown a deficit of about Rs. 90 crores. Will this money be automatically given to these nine States who have shown deficit? That means, you create a tendency in the States to create a deficit so that they can get the money from you. That will be then the end of budgeting in this country if there is no good system.

Take for instance, the fifth Finance Commission. I am sorry to say that the recommendations of the fifth Finance Commission are such as would create in this country richer States and undeveloped States and the gap will be further widened. It does not indicate anythiug by which the richer and the smaller or the backward States could be at par. It is not so. There has been a demand for another Finance Commission. I would suggest one thing, since there is a pool. The money is distributed through this pool. Now, let not this be decided by the Planning Commission and the Central Government because political pressure would work. It is not that the cardinal principles would work. So, let there be a permanent Finance Commission which will go into this question as to how this money will be disbuased, to which States and in what manner. They will take into account the conditions of the deficit State or the backwardness of the regions and then only this money can be utilised for the purpose for which it is meant. Otherwise, I am afraid that this will be another political weapon in the hands of the Central Government to browbeat the States.

This is a minority Government. Let it not forget that if they are going to play this game of pressurizing the States in order to get political support and divide them, the federal structure of this country would be threatened. The States are demanding greater and more and more autonomy. Last time, I devoted about ten minutes of my speech to this question of doing away with regional imbalances, and at the same time, to introduce some new measures. I do not find any indication that there is any systematic effort to go in that direction. Rather, this new system is going to create

more difficulties. Politically also, this is not desirable; when people are talking that the States should be supreme, that the States should be autonomous and that the federal strucutre of the Government will not only be a coalition but that the representatives of the States will occupy the federal Government, there can be no other dangerous proposition than this.

When these tendencies are growing, when these trends are visible in the country, and when a minority Government is functioning at the Centre, it is their bounden duty to see if they love democracy, if they want to maintain the federal structure of the country and that the country should remain united, that their budget, their formulations and all their budgetary grants are such as would treat all the regions equally which alone will bring about a real, peaceful order of society in our country.

I am a fraid this budget although it has given new openings, is not a socialistic budget. I do not think the Prime Minister would herself claim that it is a socialistic budget.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Madam Chairman, with due apology to your ladyship, let me congratulate another distinguished lady the Leader of the House, on presenting a butget which attempts to see that the budget is no more the band-wagon of big business and which promises to be the blitzkrieg against black money. The devalued demagogues of the dust-bin of defeat seemed to desert even decency when they criticise the budget in terms which are not called for. The Mlax Factors, the MadisonAvenue, the Mansoon, the Mehtas and Masanis, have become maids of monopolists in this country.

I am glad here is a Finance Minister who has given at least a hope for the betterment of the socialistic ideals for which we stand. (*Interruptions*). My hon. friends there, seem to declare that what was cheese yesterday has become suddenly chalk. But no attempt of theirs can succeed if really this budget gives succour to the commonest of the common man, the poorest of the poor. I hope, trust and pray that it would be so.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You better pray; that is all that will work at this stage.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Not at the deity of Mody.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, for whom I have the greatest regard as a socialist, says, if that was chalk, this is chalk and it that was cheese, this is cheese. Mr. Mehta's long association with the treasury benches could not produce a single budget where there was raising of the income-tax limit. Was there any budget which provided for the feeding programme of children ? Was there ever a budget which attempted to levy tax on urban property and put a ceiling on urben property ? Has there been so far any attempt by any Finance Minister to raise the slab of the wealth tax so steeply ? Was there any Finance Minister who ever cared for dry farming practices and for the poor cultivators of the country ? Has there been any Finance Minister who even attempted window-dressing on the lines of rural housing and rural whater-supply ? Was there any budgetary measure so far which proclaimed to take some steps against black money ? In spite of all these, Mr. Mohta says that it is window-dressing. If this is window-dressing, it is window-dresing certainly of the commercial types as in London and New York and not of the type of obscenities in Hamburg.

Therefore, I feel it is an honest and sincere effort to herald an era of socialism and this budget has to be welcomed, come what may. If it fails to herald an era of socialism, the fault will lie on us on this side. I am prepared to concede. But those who sit opposite would be guilty, if they refuse to see light, reaching in voluntary blindness and they alone have to be blamed for that.

According to Mr. Masani, this budget is monsoon-oriented. The trouble with our country is that everything we think of is monsoon-oriented. Our culture is monsoon-oriented. Our agriculture is monsoon-oriented. Even our budget, I agree is Monsoon oriented. This monsoon is at least predictable; it is not unpredictable monsoon which promises only floods or scarcities. Let us hope that this monsoon would spread bounty and plenly througout the country side and would at least kindle the hopes in the poorest of the poor.

[Shri Shivaji rao S. Deshmukh]

If we look at the tax-structure I readily confess the need for enlarging resources. Resource mobilisation is the only means of achieving development. But, then when you look at the resource mobilisation what is the picture ? Those who claim that India is the highest taxed country in the world should remember that India is the highest taxed only in the case of indirect taxatives Indirect taxies in our country are certainly the highest in the world. But, so far as direct taxes are concerned, they are the lowes tin the world. If there has to be resourcemobilisation then there has to be a sincere attempt to see that there is increased collection of direct taxes and that there is no evasion of taxes. If you look at this buget, there is not sufficient venture at the governmental level for resource mobilisation by resorting to direct taxation.

When we speak of direct taxes we cannot ignore the corporate taxes. The previous Finance Minister stated that it is one of the highest taxed sectors. In this sector we have the most artificial division which is not prevalent anywhere in the world. We have got two slabs of corporate taxes—one for companies whose shares are quoted in the share market or stock exchange and another for companies whose shares are not quoted in the market. The government is not bold enough to say that henceforth this artificial distinction will not be there. If there has to be resource mobilisation, it has to be by direct taxes, by taxing those who can afford to pay. As long as we are not doing that, I afraid there will be no resource mobilisation and our talk of socialism will end in a whimper.

If we look at the rural countryside what is the picture ? All the economists are of the opinion that the Central and State Goverments and local bodies put together levy 40 per cent of the total tax on the rural areas, Here is our country where 80 per cent of our people reside in the rural side, where 80 per cent of the people are very poor. Yet they contribute 50 per cent of the gross national income of the country and 50 per cent of the export earnings of the country. Even though we tax the rural areas to the extent of 40 per cent, what is *per capita* investment in the rural side ? It is hardly five per cent.

I am going to make this charge and I am going to prove it to the hilt, and I am sure that no economist worth the name could disprove it, tha. whenever there is any attempt at resource mobilisation it is always from the rural side or at the cost of the rural side for the benefit of the urban areas. It is in this context that we have to view the feeble attempt of our finance Minister to tax the urban property and I am sure it will be welcomed from this angle. It discloses at least an urge, a desire to tax the urben area where there is definitely the capacity to pay. Viewed from this angle, I am sure that even those who sit opposite to us, whatever may be their viewpoints on other problems, they will join hands with us on this issue that henceforth the rural countryside will not be taxed unless there is going to be a corresponding investment in the same area.

Those who speak of socialism forget that socialism cannot be brought about by slogans. The commercial operation of the economy is such, the cost sructure of the agricultural produce is such that there has been a century old exploitation of the rural areas by the urben areas and this is continuing even today. In the name of democracy, in the name of budgetary and economic policy, in the name of rapid economic development, policies are being pursued in such a way that the gap between the rural side and the urban area is ever widening.

From this point of view, if we want to narrow the gap we should have increasing funds for the rural works programme. Let us declare here and now that every inch of Indian soil would be properly served by soil conservation measures, that every inch of our agricultural soil would be irrigated by the best possible means and that every village shall be provided which electricity. Given this incentive to our cultivators, I am sure, our cultivators who are second to none will produce a record harvest in respect of every crop and

in every part and I am sure, the so-called poverty of the country, on which we have so far been shedding crocodile tears, will be a thing of past. That determination, I hope and I am even prepared to pray, will come from the Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes but you will have to scrap Bokaro in order to do that.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : It is common knowledge that the rural countryside contributes 80 per cent of the jawans to the front who sacrifice everything that they possess including their life for the betterment and security of the country. Is it not just and proper for us that in lieu of the service which our jawans, who come from the peasantry, render to the army and the country, we should be in a position to do something on the rural side ?

When we speak of tax on fertilisere, we are brushed aside as if we are demagogues. It is not so. Fertiliser tax is going to be used by the private sector fertiliser industry again as a case to make as artificial rise in the price of fertilisers. Already the price *per capita* and per pound of fertiliser in the fields of India are thrice those in the international makerts. In technological journals the price of fertiliser plants in quoted as $20 million but our wise men from the civil services empoly the same type of plant of the same concern with the same type of processes and with the same capacity for $80 million. This results in boosting up fertiliser prices.

It is common knowledge that wherever there has been economic way of producing fertilisers, they employ a simple technique known as a continuous process. When we produce ammonia, it is sraightway converted into urea or nitrogenous fertilisers as the case may be. Here we may spend millions of dollars or pounds for liquefying ammonia, for storing it, for converting it into gaseous from and for using it for the manufacture of fertilisers. These autmoded methods that we are using are at the bidding of big international capital. Therefore I urge upon the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to see to it that not only the fertiliser levy is escrapped but to see—if possible, by necessary legislation and debar fertiliser prices in India being in any way highher than the comparable fertiliser prices anywhere in the world. As long as we are not able to do that, we cannot boast of any increase in production in the rural side.

If you look at the so-called levelling up or levelling down, which is supposed to be a socialist measure, you will find that on the higer slabs income-tax rates have been raised very steeply but on a brief calculation it is revealed that our so-called exemption of income tax up to Rs.5,000, if translated into practical terms, means a net benefit of Rs. 11 to a man who used to pay income-tax but for an officer, a superannuation grade civil servant of a very senior pay scale, whose income may be about Rs.48,000 from salary and Rs.3,000 a year out of investment of small savings or dividends on shares which he may have dubiously acquired, or for a businessman or an individual, for that matter, with Rs. 5,1000 of income a year, of which Rs.3,000 may be from investment actually concession has been given to the tune of Rs.350 in this Budget. So, in the garb of enhancement of income-tax levy, we are actually giving concessions to those who can afford to pay.

In the glab of giving concession to dry farming we are giving encouragment at a flat rate of 25 paise an acre. If this is the way dry farming has to be encouraged, I am sure, it will take a millennium for dry farming to stand any comparison with irrigation practices in our own country.

Therefore I wish that some concrete measures would fall from the lips of the Prime Minister when she replies to the debate and that she would withdraw levies on fertilisers, kerosene and certain other things which certainly affect the poorest of the poor. With this request I again welcome the Budget proposals and support them wholeheartedly.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): Madam Chairman, I was not a little surprised at the speech that was made yesterday by my hon. friend, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. He said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a very good, efficient person but he was misguided by the bureaucrats.

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

Of course, he knows very well, as he was a Minister, about the tricks of the bureaucrats. I Say, unless a man is a fool, he cannot be made a fool of by the bureaucrats. I remember, there were Ministers like Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Sardar Patel whom nobody could make a fool of. When people are made fools of, they must have been created little fools in by themselves.

Another thing that I have been here is the denigration of our first Prime Minister, beginning with his daughter who says nothing was done in these 21 years or so except what she has brought about this revolution in which the poor are going to live happily for ever. I do not know how light will come to the people after 21 years. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was as good as a dictator, not a dictator in the pysical sense, but that he was respected universally. And yet if he could not get things done and if he had left it for his daughter to do, I think, it does not speak very well of him.

Some people have eonsidered this Budget as an entrance to socialism and others have considered it as an ordinary, humdrum, Budget, And the best part of it is that it has a great deal of make-up, What doyou expect from ladies? Should they not make-up? That is but natural. Now-a-days, even gentlemen do so. How are Budgets made? Budgets are made on the pattern of economy? that you have settled for the country. Have you settled any pattern economy? Yes. After Independence, we settled upon a pattern of economy. What was that? It was a capital-intensive economy, having big, huge, plants, three steel plants costing about more than a thousand crores of rupees which give a loss at the rate of about Rs.40 crores per year. And these big plants employ 1 person no a capital of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs This is the pattern of our economy.

We thought that the people of India first needed steel. Before Independence, we used to say that the people of this country, the poor ones, neeoed two square meals a day, as Gandhiji used to say, and that they required clean clothes, small neat houses, education and some medical aid. All these things were forgotton, We brought in the pattern which we thought was making Russia prosperous and webegan to copy it methods and, in the process, we forget that there is something like agriculture and that industry depends on agriculture. Without agriculture industry cannot prosper. We for get that people were unemployed and semi-employed, They want employment. We thought that by these plants we would raise the standerd of living of our people. How, Madam, is the standard of living of the people raised ? It is only raised when you diminish unemployeement. It is raised when you give people gainful employment. If our schemes are such that for an investment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs one man gets employed. then I say that we are going the wrong way. Who told us to go the wrong way? We were going in the right royal way before Indspendence, Every Congress session was followed by an industrial conference and in that conference the same people participated. They always laid emphasis upon decentralisation of industry. They had no electricity. They had no machines. They had no capital to build big factories. They wanted to do what was possible in those days. They had no mechanical power. You could not produce factories from the air. As a matter of fact, I can say that Gandhiji brought no new programme for the country. But what was the programme of the country advocated by all the reformers from the beginning of the Congress and by all industrial conferances? It was that people should have gainful employment and employment should go on increasing. Here, after every Plan the backlog of unemployment has been increasing. How can the country go ahead under such condition? We have not the wherewithal to give the poor unemployed people, what we all. doles as in the West. We have to give them employment. We cannot give them employment by neglecting our agriculture and neglecting decentralisation of industry. Giving people employment is the only way by which the nation can progress. Th

principal ought to be accepted. We in the Congress, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and everybody else had accepted this method as the best method suited to our country.

Nowadays strange ideas have come into the economic field. Even Gandhiji's economics are considered to be reactionary. Did he want us to travel in bullock carts or he wanted us to live in villages, or he wanted us to for go the advantages of technology and science? It is very dificult to talk of science in this House or in India. People seen to hear strange ileas about science. No what did Gandhiji say? Gandhiji proposed to liquidate the explotiation by the capitalist. He did not want any man to be exploited. He wanted to utilise the spare labour of the people. He wanted to utilise their spare time. It was said that Gandhiji was against machinery. He said 'I am not against machinary. This body of curs is a very delicate machine. How can I against machinery ?

This is what Gandhiji said.

When Gandhiji was asked "Are you against large-scale production?" he replied: "I never said that. The belief is one of the many superstitions against me. Your question is based upon loose newspaper reports. What I am against is large scale production of things villagers can produce without difficulty.' Again to a question about his being against machinery, he says "How can I, when know that even this body is the most dilicate machine, What I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. The craze is for 'labour saving' machinery. Men go on saving labour till thousands are without work and thrown on open streets to die of starvation." Again he says" The supreme consideration is man. The machine should not make atrophied the limbs of man." Further he says : " I do visualise electricity, ship-building, iron-works, machine-making and the like existing side by side with village crafts. "

We should particularly mark these words Gandhiji wanted electricity, ship-building, and iron-works..

Then he says :

" But the order of precedence will be reversed. Hitherto industrialisation has been so planned as to destory the villages and the village handicrafts. In the state of future it will subserve the villages and their crafts. I do not believe in the socialist belief that the centralisation of the necessities of life will conduce to the common welfare, when centralised industries are planned and owned by the State."

This is a very clear exposition of the fundamental economic ideas of Gandhiji.—

Gandhiji was a humanist. For him men counted more than machines what happend in big industry? You put up machines. In 5 years new machines are in the market. Then you have rationalisation; 50 per cent of the workmen are thrown out of work. Then there is a greater and more dangerous process and this is what is called 'automation' by which you only press some button and all the manufacturing processes take place automatically, including packing and everything else, and ninety per cent of labour is eliminated while labour is being eliminated people are not provided work to absorb production. What happens in Europe? There they destroy production in order to keep up prices because there is no market. They cannot absorb all the goods. Goods are produced with more rapidity than people have the wherewithal to purchese and consume then. After all, man wants a little of cloth, a little of food, a little of everthing, but you cannot overstuff your belly unless you want to injure yourself. So, this process itself will have to change. I do not want to quote from European authorities. I have seen philosophere and philanthropists advocating that there should be decentralised industries. Gandhiji wanted cottage and village industries. But he says 'I would like electricity to be produced why?-Because electricity is not like steam for which big factories are needed, it can be divided into minute parts and it can be carried to bigger distances. we use electricity everyday. We even shave our beards with the use of electricity. Any big machine today has a standardised parts. And, these parts are not made in one section of the factory, they are made in different sections of the factory.

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

Instead of being manufactured in different sections of the factory, if they are produced in village homes, provided with a lathe or machine and electricity, industry can be decentralised. This is being done in Japan. It is being done to some extent in Punjab. But we are so enamoured of gigantic:m. Where do we take our guests from outside ? Not to the villages. We take them to the big dams we have put up. We have put up big dams. but we have not even put up the canals that will take the water to the fields. Sometimes the canals are made, but the dam is absent ; sometimes the dam is ready. but the canals are not there. We take our guests to the big dams in Punjab.

Not being satisfied with three steel plants, we have today a fourth I believe the three steel plants cost Rs. 1100 crores. I am not a great statistician ; I have very little belief in these statistics. They can be thrown in the face of any body to disprove what he says. But even there our Government has no statistics at all. They are planning without statistics. You do that and you do not know what you are planning for.

This is very strange. As I was saying, Rs. 1100 crores have been spent on three steel plants. And what are the losses ? Rs. 150 crores it all. Rs. 35-40 crores per year. So much capital. so much loss. Yet we are going to have another plant ! And what is that plant called ? Bokaro. It will perhaps come from Bokhara. On this steel plant we will spend Rs. 800 crores. While three plants have cost Rs. 1100 crores the fourth one alone will cost Rs. 800 crores. They could have increased the capacity of the existing plants. But no, they must have something showy.

What has happened in this plant ? What has been done in three years ? No machinery has come yet. But all the officers are appointed. All the bunglows, big palatial houses to put up foreign guests are ready. But no production for three years. I do not know what the cost is. The Economic Survey does not give the figures. If the figures were given, they would be considered enormous. We have been waiting on the Russians to give us the machines. I do not know whether the machines are ready in Russia. Friends here sometimes wanted us to buy Russian aeroplanes. Our communist friends ask us : 'Why do you purchase from America when Russia is willing to give planes ? Why do they say this ? It is because it is their Fatherland.

This is how our economy is being spoilt. Unless we give a direction to our economy, our budgets are not going to be pointed in any direction. It will be just an accounting budget. so much money on one side, so much on the other ; both sides meet.

Then what would happen ? Year after year, not only the backlog of unemployment is there, but every year there is increased inflation. The Budget will produce more inflation than is indicated in it because it has taken upon itself somethings which some people consider to be very good—for instance, Rs. 5 crores for feeding children. How many children I do not know. but Shri Asoka Mehta mentioned the figures and asked how Rs. 5 crores could help so many children. It may be remembered that Christ fed a crowd on five loaves and fishes. Christ blessed them and the whole crowd was fed. This Rs. 5 crores is just like those five loaves and fishes. But nowadays God does not work. It is science that works and the socialism that the Congress advocates is scientific socialism. If you have a headache and you pray to God, you may pray for your whole life but you will not be cured, but if you take one pill you will be cured. So, this scientific socialism will multiply this Rs. 5 crores into such a figure that it will cover the whole country.

And then, there is Rs. 5 crores for the cleansing of slums. This whole country is a slum. We are living every day in slums. We are getting water that is poisoned in this Capital and after 20 days we are told that we should do this, that and the other to save ourselves from its effects. In every bungalow there is a slum. The boss lives in the bunglow, but there are four or five servants quarters. Each servant has four children and twenty people live in a

small space. Then, they have their guests from the villages and they also live there. So, a slum is attached to every bungalow. This whole country is a slum and Rs. 5 crores also will multiply as the loaves and fishes of Christ.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 1970-71 के लिए जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके अध्ययन से यह धारणा स्पष्ट हो गई है कि वह समाजवादी और कल्याणकारी राज्य की दिशा में संकेत करता है। किन्तु यह सन्देहप्रद है कि मौजूदा बजट कहां तक विकास की गति बढ़ाएगा। हमें यह आशा थी कि बम्बई कांग्रेस के पश्चात शासन द्वारा कोई महत्वपूर्ण और क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाए जाएंगे। बजट में देश के विभिन्न भागों में फैले हुए आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन और धनी और निर्धन के बीच व्याप्त आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस और निश्चित मार्ग प्रशस्त नहीं किया गया है चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में रकम बढ़ा दी गई है, किन्तु यह रुपया कहां से आएगा? क्या बजट में बताई गई आशा के अनुसार राज्यों की राजस्व वृद्धि होगी?

बच्चों के लिए पोषक तत्वों के लिए निर्धारित रकम पर्याप्त नहीं है। देश के बड़े बड़े नगरों में और विशेष रूप से दिल्ली में कुछ लोग जितनी शान शौकत से रहते हैं गांवों में रहने वाली जनता से उसकी कोई तुलना नहीं की जा सकती है। लद्दाखी तो इस प्रकार के जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। सरकारी उद्योगों में जितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है उसका कोई उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम नहीं निकला है। इस पूंजी पर निश्चित दर से लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। कुछ राज्यों में पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए अलग रकम तय करने की बात भी बजट में कही गई है। क्या मैं आशा करूं कि लद्दाख को भी उसमें से कुछ अंश मिलेगा? किसी भी स्थान के पिछड़े होने का मापदण्ड क्या है? लद्दाखवासी स्वतंत्रता के 22 वर्ष बाद भी इतनी खराब हालत में हैं कि उसका वर्णन शब्दों में भली प्रकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। वह सत्तू खाते है, पटटू पहनते हैं और टटटू पर सवारी करते है। इसी वाक्य से लद्दाखवासियों के जीवन की झांकी आपको मिल जाएगी। वहां निर्धनता और निराशा का ताण्डव नृत्य हो रहा हैं। लोग अपने विच्छंद जीवन के परम्परागत कलापूर्ण नृत्यों को भूल चुके हैं। वहां जीवन स्तर इतना नीचा है कि लोगों को पोषक भोजन नसीब नहीं होता है, उसका वहां नितान्त अभाव है। अस्पतालों की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। उनमें इतनी शारीरिक शक्ति भी नहीं है कि वे प्रदर्शन और आंदोलन जुटा सकें। प्रधान मंत्री देश की कर्णधार है। उन्हें प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य स्थलों, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों और बालकों से विशेष स्नेह है। किन्तु लद्दाख में प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य सीमान्त स्थिति और वहां के कमजोर शिशुओं का संगम प्रधान मंत्री को कभी आकृष्ट कर सकेंगे?

देश के गांवों की मौजूदा पृष्ठभूमि में नगर विकास निगम का विचार कितना हास्यस्पद लगता है? बजट में कुछ आकर्षक बातें है। अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्यक्रम, सूखे से राहत, बच्चों को पोषक आहार, कर्मचारियों की पेंशन वृद्धि, खेती पर शोध कार्य, यह सब बड़े सुन्दर और आकर्षक कार्य हैं। भारत जैसे विशाल देश में विकास कार्य अनवरत प्रक्रिया है किन्तु इस कार्य को निष्ठा और न्याय से करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा अनुभव तो यह है कि जहां विकास है वहां और विकास हो रहा है जहां निर्धनता है वहां यह अधिक विस्तृत और व्यापक होती जा रही है। लद्दाख दिल्ली से 784 मील की दूरी पर स्थित है। दिल्ली और लद्दाख, दो अलग-अलग दुनियायें हैं। दिल्ली में समृद्धि है यह विविधताओं की नगरी है, यहां रोज नये किस्से होते है, यहां असामान्य व्यक्ति रहते है लेकिन लद्दाख इससे सर्वथा भिन्न है। वहां आपको वास्तविकता के दर्शन होंगे। वहां का जीवन अकृत्रिम है। आज सबसे बड़ी देशभक्ति, सब से उत्तम विकास सब से सुन्दर योजना यही है कि लद्दाख जैसे

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

दूर स्थित क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाए । शरीर के एक हिस्से की उपेक्षा करने से सम्पूर्ण यंत्र बेकार हो जाता है । यदि हम देश को शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें देश के सब भागों के समान विकास के लिए ठोस योजना बना कर उस पर अमल करना होगा । यह बहुत आवश्यक है । ऐसा करने पर ही देश शक्तिशाली बन सकता है । लद्दाख का विकास भारत का ही विकास है । सम्पूर्ण देश एक है, दृष्टिकोण अपनाने पर ही हम सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ।

गजेन्द्र गडकर कमिशन ने इन सब तथ्यों पर विस्तारपूर्वक प्रकाश डाला है । उस रिपोर्ट में यह तथ्य स्वीकार किया गया है कि जम्मू और काश्मिर राज्य का सन्तुलित विकास नहीं हुआ है । राज्य का नाम है " जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य" शायद उसके क्रिया कलाप में लद्दाख की ओर उपयुक्त ध्यान देना शामिल नहीं है । कमिशन ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि लद्दाख के प्रति तर्क सम्मत और न्याय सम्मत व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है । वह जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य का एक फुटनोट बन कर रह गया है लद्दाख के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए है । राज्य के शेष भाग के प्रति उनमें आत्मीयता और अपनत्व की भावना पैदा करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किए गए ।

स्वतंत्र देश में जैसा उल्लास और आकांक्षायें होती है, वैसी लद्दाखवासियों में नहीं है और उसका कारण है उनकी निर्धनता, अशिक्षा और पिछड़ापन । आज इस भेदभाव को मिटाने की आवश्यकता है । मौलिक एकता को व्यक्त करने की आवश्यकता है । लद्दाख के उदर में व्याकुल ज्वाला को शान्त करने की आवश्यकता है ।

आर्थिक विषमता देश की दुर्बलताओं का चित्रण है । अन्त में मेरा इस सभा से अनुरोध है कि वह लद्दाख की पुकार सुने । यदि यह सभा लद्दाख की व्यथा नहीं सुनेगी, तो सुनने वाले कहां से आयेंगे । आज सभा के माननीय सदस्यों को अपनी बुद्धि, मानवता और उत्साह का प्रयोग करते हुए लद्दाख को भी शेष भारत के समान विकास मार्ग पर लाना है । ऐसा करने पर ही हमारे सिद्धान्त हमारी प्रतिज्ञायें और हमारे वचन सार्थक हो सकते हैं ।

लद्दाख के विकास के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने ठोस सुझाव इस समय नहीं देना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं मिनिस्ट्रीज की मांगों पर भी बोलूंगा और उस समय अपने सुझाव इस सदन के सामने रखूंगा ।

मेरा आग्रह है कि लद्दाख के लिये आवश्यक छोटे छोटे कामों को जल्दी पूरा किया जाये । इस वक्त लद्दाख में लेह से 300 आदमी चंडीगढ़ और नुब्रा से 200 आदमी पठानकोट आना चाहते थे । लद्दाख के लोग धर्म में बहुत विश्वास रखते है । धर्मशाला में दलाई लामा साहब का एक स्पेशल सेरेमन हो रहा है । वे लोग उसमें भाग लेने के लिए बाई एयर आना चाहते हैं । मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और रक्षा मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है कि वे इस बारे में जल्दी व्यवस्था करें ।

लद्दाख के लोगों ने 1947 और 1962 में देश की रक्षा के लिए सेनाओं की बहुत सहायता की थी और एयरोड्रम आदि बनाने में पूरा योगदान किया था ।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं अपने सुझाव मांगों पर बहस के समय दूंगा । सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से 90 परसेंट पैसा विकास कार्यों के लिये दिया जाता है । उसके लिए मैं बहुत आभारी हूं । लेकिन वह सब काम जम्मू-काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा होता है । जम्मू- काश्मीर स्टेट की एक डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल बनी हुई

है, जिसका मैं मैम्बर हूं। लद्दाख के लिए जो डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल बनी हुई है, मैं लद्दाख के विकास के सम्बन्ध में अपने सुझाव उस में दूंगा।

आप ने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूं।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): Madam, this budget is being criticised by some people because it is not, they say, a socialist budget. That criticism, in my opinion, is misplaced, because it is assumed that the present Government is wedded to socialism; it is assumed that it consists of socialist-minded or socialist people and that the capitalist system in this country has been overthrown. If you assume that, then you might express dissatisfaction that it is not a socialist budget. Therefore, from that point of view, it cannot be criticised, because the system in this country is the system of capitalism. The Government is a Government which is running a capitalist system. The Government is a Government which is still dominated by captalist elements. But the difference between that part which split from the Congress party and went over to the Opposition side and the part which remains is this : that now a little more weightage is obtained by those elements who fought for democracy and for a people-oriented budget and economic policy. That is the essence of the change and because of that change, the democratic masses have acquired a new power to pressurise the Government in at least not carrying on the old type of attacks on the people, and if possible to give some relief to the people and open out new vistas, if it can be permitted by their own composition as well as outlook. Hence I am not one with those who say that the budget is unsatisfactory, because it is not socialist. Nor am I one with the gentlemen in the Opposition Congress or Swatantra or Jansangh, because no doubt they left that party, but the exit of Mr. Morarji Desai from that side was also accompanied by the fact that he left some of his bad habits in the other side and came over here. Therefore, those bad habits will mislead the policy-makers and budget-makers over there. If you take indirect taxes, this side that is the Congress (Opposition) has no right to complain. Now indirect taxes have been levied on the same commodities which these gentlemen taxed long ago. They taxed tea, sugar, postal stationery and everything, including an attempt to take over the gold ornaments of the ladies. Those were the past exploits of the Congress Opposition in the matter of taxation. So, they have no right to complain now if some of their bad habits are repeated in this budget like taxing tea, kerosene, sugar, etc. So, I am disposing of their criticism thus, because having changed sides, they can appear to be ultra-revolutionaries, but I do not know of what colour. It is not red or pink, but black revolution in this country has no hope of succeeding, whether they produce artificial Hitlers or Mussolinis.

Let us come to brass tacks. Does the budget weaken the capitalists as a whole and strengthen the working people as a whole ? Is the budget oriented in such a way that the monopolists are in some way weakened, their avenues of enriching and strengthening themselves are getting closed and the avenues for the working men for strengthening their own economy are being strengthened ? This is the question which should be asked. If it is asked, the answer would be, there is a desire to do so, but also a failure to do so. There are plenty of promises in the field of agriculture and industry, but are they capable of being fulfilled ? One might ask, can they be fulfilled through a budget ? No. But budget plus administration plus other systems of laws have to combine together to bring about such a development. But unfortunately, the policy-makers are still embedded in the same old type of thinking, though they say that they want to assume a new type.

Take the railway budget and the general budget together. The railway budget opened with a frontal attack on the mighty millions of travellers of the metropolitan cities who have by compulsion to go to factories and offices to earn their meagre wages and to serve the bourgeoisie and the landlords. The opening financial policy statement of this Governement, which claims to serve democracy in a better way, was an attack on that poor section

[Shri S. A. Dange]

of the working people, the travellers in the metropolitan cities. Why did it happen? For what ? For a petty gain of Rs. 80 lakhs? What does it mean ? It shows that there was somewhere a point, a centre, which wanted to put forward the most reactionary manifesto to the people in order to show what this government is,what this party is, even after expelling the most reactionary elements from it.

17 hrs.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (BSTI) : You are joining with them.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : You came from that side. So, do not talk. The birth marks are still there on you; don't worry.

That shows that there is as yet no grip on the new ideology that they wish to foster, on the new direction which they promised to the people. Otherwise, the railway budget would not have been like that.

But there is some hope, and that is the only hope that we can have, to see that some better times may come and that hope is due to the fact that the government yielded to the demands of the people and they have amended the proposals. The difference between the old party and this party is that the former one would never have yielded because it was led by the wonderful steel-frame man, the old Finance Minister who has left. During his time there was no yielding. With him if more demands are put forward the only reply would be firing. At present, the firings are not ruled out but there is some attmept to satisfy the democratic opinion and that is why the budget was amended. That is the difference. I hope that there would be more such pressurisation so that capitalist system is really shaken to its roots.

Coming to this budget now, I do not want to go into all the taxation proposals and so on and so forth. For example, why should kerosene be taxed? My friend, the Minister of Oil and Petroleum, negotiated very firmly with the oil companies. He could not correct the past misdeeds of the Ministers and ICS people who knew that the oil companies which were licensed for 3 million tonnes had established a capacity of 8 million tonnes and still did nothing. Even international oil companies can stealthily go from 3 million to 8 million tonnes without the knowledge of the Government, but with the consent of the officers, and they are allowed to go scotfree and make as much profits as they like. But if a poor peasant occupies steathily half an acre of land of the landlord he would be shot on the spot or sent to prison. This is the difference in treatment of international cartels who rob the wealth of this country and the ordinary rank and file people who commit small crimes.

The Minister of Oil and Petroleum negotiated very firmly with the oil companies and got a concession, much to the discomfort of some of my friends on this side. In order to get that concession he had to make commitment for advance supply from the Sociailist countries. The socialist countries are always willing to help this country in advancing its own interests. In this context, I cannot help referring to Bokaro because it was mentioned by some others. In the case of Bokaro, they seem to forget one thing. for full three years they stood waiting at the doors of the Americans and asked them to build Bokaro. After three years of waiting, the Americans kicked them out. Then the Soviet side said: "all right, if you wish us to help you, we are prepared to help you". The Soviet side did not make any offer in the beginning to build Bokaro. You first begged your masters in America and they kicked you out. Therefore, any shouting about the role of Russia in the construction of Bhilai is out of place. In fact, the Russian-aided Bokaro plant is giving full production while Durgapur is wobbling, which shows the efficiency of the Soviet system.

Coming back to the oil companies, the Minister was able to get ten cents off per barrel. I do not know who is taking those ten cents now. The Minister thought

that having got those ten cents a barrel, he could own it and pass it on to the consumers, or to the treasury so that government could appropriate it and give relief by whatever means possible. Instead of that, I am asked to pay more tax on petrol and kerosene. You are getting 10 cent per barrel from the oil companies; in fact, you can get much more. Having got that concession, instead of giving some relief to the consumers, you are asking them to pay more for their kerosene and petrol.

I do not understand this contradiction. You fight for the 10 cents price reduction, you get that but I do not know who owns those 10 cents and where they are. I asked some of the oil people who handle these affairs and they said, "We do not know where it is; at present they are in the pockets of the oil companies." Why should we, who pay the tax not get the relief of 10 cents a barrel, I would like to know.

Similarly, sugar. Everybody knows that the free sugar in the market has enabled the big *bagayatdars*, big sugarcane growers and the factory directors even in the co-operative sector, to mint millions. That profit has not been passed on to the poor cultivator of sugarcane or to the consumer. When the Government of India and some others in UP proposed that the extra profits made by the sugar factories in UP should be given, partly at least, as a bonus to the sugarcane growers, Maharashtra the home of co-operatives, the co-operative capitalism that is growing there refused to part even with a paisa. It is called co-operation. This is the democratic picture of the democratic economy based on co-operation where they mint millions at the cost of the consumer and refuse to pass the benefit on to the sugarcane grower. Why should sugar be taxed in this way even on the free side? I know that 70 per cent is levy and 30 per cent is free.

May I tell you that it is the poor sugarcane peasants, who finance the sugar mill companies? They give them sugarcane on credit; they do not get the due price for the sugarcane; they do not get bonus; they are all kept in arrears and the sugarcane factories are making millions and paying donations, to whom I do not know. Yet, now here we have the proposal that sugar should be taxed. Why? Take them over and tax them. If you cannot take them over because the Supreme Court intervenes, take them over in a different way. Tax them to such an extent that their activity becomes so unprofitable that they come and tell Government, "Please take over." It is the simplest way to avoid the property clause and the defenders of property sitting in the Supreme Court and here on this side or that. But that is not done; instead, they come with an excise duty on sugar!

Then comes tea. They say, dust tea is not taxed. Who says that leaf tea is not drunk by ordinary poor middle-class and working-class? What assumption is there? Do these people know who drinks what kind of tea, how tea is packed and how it is made? They say, dust tea taken by the common man is not taxed, only export tea is taxed. What is export tea? Leaf tea which is sold in this country at Rs.18 to Rs.5 a pound is exported but tea sold at Rs.5, Rs.4 or Rs.3 a pound is also leaf tea, which is consumed by ordinary consumers. What kind of description is it that they are not taxing tea drunk by the ordinary kind of people?

It seems that the tax-makers do not know exactly what kind of things are being consumed by what kind of people. They do not know what kind of economy they are running wherein the profitmakers are still going unchecked in very vital spheres like textiles, sugar, kerosene, oil and so on.

So, the taxation that is proposed in this Budget is not at all conducive to the development of the normal man to build a self sufficient economic unit of his family. There are certain concessions, like exemption from income-tax up to Rs. 5,000; but that is not done in order to oblige those 5 lakh people. The credit taken that they are obliging those 5 lakh people by exempting them from tax is all misplaced. It is done on the ground that the expenses of collecting tax from them are more than the realisation. So, it is to save the expenditure on taxing these

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500,000 and not to benefit these 500,000 that this has been done. That benefit every indirect, is an incidental thing and has nothing to do with good intentions or bad intentions.

Coming to the relief given to peasants, it is a fictitious relief. A lot of emphasis is put in the memorandum on middle peasant, poor peasant, dry farming, wells, and all that. But today the power in the villages is the rich peasant and banker, the moneylender and the remnants of landlords. Even if you write in your Budgets and order that this is meant for the poor farmer, half the gain is cornered by the rich farmers. Writing is not going to help. Therefore unless the organised power of the poor peasantry and the landless labour is given protection by the State and is patronised by the State in the sense that whenever the rich interests attack them the richer shall be defeated and the poor shall be protected, till then the benfits of these financial measures will not reach the poor peasantry. You know what is happening in the villages. You all know, and you all come from the villages, what happens when loans are sanctioned-how commissions are taken away by the man, who gets the sanction, how percentages vanish and, ultimately, the man gets only 25 to 30 per cent of the loan. I am not quarreling with the provision made herein. I am quarreling with the whole system of administration which is based upon the exploiting class whom they dare not anger, whom they dare not attack and whom they dare not demolish. Therefore, the good intentions in this Budget will not come to fruition unless the mobilisation of the masses, the mobilisation of the working people, the toiling people on the land and in factories, is carried out in order to carry out these proposals which are put forward with such good intentions in the Budget.

Coming to one or two more financial points, the financial point which I wish to put before you is already referred to in the Budget. But it is not possibly understood. It is no use talking about taxes, finance and all that, until the credit machinery is under the control of that policy which wants to push forward the growth of productive forces and hamper the growth of exploiting speculative and other forces. Is the Finance Ministry capable of doing it ? Neither the Finance Ministry nor others who assist it have shown any capacity to do that.

Do you know that there has been recently a complaint that Dalda prices have gone up, that oil prices have gone up, that groundnut prices have shot up ? Everybody has started blaming everybody else except the right criminal who is the source of this mischief and of this crime of rising prices in this country in the last three or four months and that is the Reserve Bank of India and the bankers. The Reserve Bank of India which is a nationalised institution is the prime criminal in raising the prices in this country and giving credit to speculative houses in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. Does the Ministry of Finance follow it ? Do the other gentlemen follow it ? Let me tell you. When the prices had shot up, when Dalda was going out of the market, when even the people like Lever Brothers had to complain, as to where is groundnut oil, what is happening to it, then the Reserve Bank wakes up and the Reserve Bank Governor writes a letter saying that after the period of recession, when a period of growth of crops and buoyancy of the market has set in, an increase in credit is, certainly, necessary, but then, he says, that credit is being given in such a way that it is not warranted by "genuine productive and marketing needs". These are the words from the letter of the Reserve Bank Governor, Mr. L.K. Jha. Then, he says, he was going to take steps to tighten up the credit. And after writing this letter at the end of January, at the middle of February, what was found was that the Reserve Bank itself had granted more credit, that the other banks had granted more credit and that speculation was running wild in the markets of Bombay and Calcutta. Who was looking into it ? Were the ICS officers or the Secretary of the Finance Ministry or others looking into the source of this crime committed against

the people-the price of Dalda shooting up, the price of groundnut oil shooting up ? The groundnut prices are speculative market prices and these are determined in the market by the export of groundnut meal to European countries. Did they take any measures to stop credit going into the hands of speculators ? One man walks into the bank and takes away a crore of rupees credit in one day without security. They tell us that the Reserve bank of India watches and only gives security for genuine needs of trade on hypothecation of shares or genuine goods in bonded warehouses. There are a number of cases where bonded warehouses are mortgaged to banks and when the bankers go to find what is in the warehouse, the warehouse is found completely empty. There, they finance to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs and lose them. If the Finance Ministry administrators do not know the cases, I am prepared to give them the cases.

Are they watching the finances ? What are these gentlemen of the Reserve Bank doing? Now Mr. Jha is going to America. But that does not help. Transferring one man from this place to that place is not going to help. What does happen ? Here is a financial journal. I will read a paragraph from it.

"It is clear that the squeeze of February 5, is....."

The intention is : we are going to stop squeeze now. We know too much credit has gone. It has affected the prices, it is spoiling the market. So we are squeezing. A wonderful statement came from the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank Directors are telling perfectly finished lies to the country and to the people in this country. They tell anything. They promise anything and act exactly the reverse because nobody knows what is happening in their secret files. Nobody knows what is happening in the Board meetings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to know how far would it be correct to say something against officers who are not in a position to defend themselves. It is not fair to say that they are liars.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We have heard that long ago. If the officers run this country, they must get the blame of it. It is in the newspapers. Mr. L. K. Jha's name is mentioned. The Minister can defend him, I have no objection.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Madam, how far is it correct to bring in names of officers who are not here to defend themselves ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said that.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : But he has reiterated it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will understand and I am sure he will not repeat it.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I was reading from a financial journal. It says :

"It is clear that the squeeze of February 5 was a perfunctory affair in so far as it attempted to check bank's ability to rapidly expand credit."

Then the next paragraph is :

"The question is : why the banks including the big 14 which enjoyed a four day spell of denationalisation chose to ignore the Reserve Bank's measure designed to reduce the pressure of bank credit on the price level."

So, one can understand what hashappened. During that four day denationalisation period credit had gone up. Prior to nationalisation credit went up. After the nationalisation of 14 banks also the credit was going up. We read in the papers that the Reserve Bank Governor was called here for consultation by the Finance Ministry and he announced, 'There will be very little change in the matter of credit'. For what is the credit being used ? I cannot spend the time of the House by reading all these reports of various Commissions and Committees. But one Committee I would like to mention. There is a Committee which was appointed by the National Credit Council in October 1968 under an able

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officer who served under Mr. Morarji Desai, an able financial philosopher. That was Mr. V. T. Dehejia.

They submitted a report. What does that report say ? it says that "On short term credit given by the banks long term investments are being made and bank advances are being used for speculative purposes."

I would like to mention a word about the stock exchanges. There are gentlemen who plead that forward trading should be included in the stock exchanges. It has been stopped for some time. Even eminent socialists plead that forward trading should be allowed. If the intention is that those who were unemployed on account of ban on forward trading should get employment, you cannot rain the financial system of this country by allowing forward trading to go ahead. Forward trading is the biggest instrument of speculation or spoiling the price mechanism in this country whether you wanted the price to go down or you wanted the price to go up. For example, the budget reaction, I am told led to buoyancy in the share market. It anybody knows the market, you know, if there had been taxes, the market would have done *mandi* business. If there are no taxes, it will be *tezi* business. Speculators are not worried what the budget is. When a man comes in the morning in the stock exchange and sells Century rayon shares for 'X' value and if the price goes up to 'X' plus 1' value- has any change taken place in the Century Mills or in the workers' condition or in the quality of the cloth ? Nothing. The share may fall by Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 in one day. What happens to production ? What happens to the men? Nothing.

Then why are they rising and falling ? Because, it suits the speculators. It suits them to make fortunes those by defrauding these normal investors who come in the market and in this process I would say the Life Insurance Corporation is also a guilty party. LIC ought to stop investment on the share market and straightway purchase, if they want to invest in profitable industries, on spot delivery, shares of whoever is prepared to sell. If the idea is to hold the price line, please stop that Forward Market Commission from recommending opening for forward market. Trade is conducted in many countries without any forward markets. That only disturbs the price machanism of the country and that only disturbs the economic plans in the country. The Study Group has found that bank credit expanded at a higher rate between 1964-65 and 1966-67 than industrial output valued at current prices. That is the main thing you have to note. The bank credit expanded, more than warranted by production. That means, bank credit had expanded, in order to benefit speculative activities in this country, those who wanted to hoard commodities, instead of releasing them on the market. Even if you increase your cotton production or your groundnut production you are not going to get relief if this banking control is in the hands of speculators. Even though they are nationalised, they are advised to speculators. If the Government wants to carry out really its own intentions in practice, what they should do is this, they must deal with those officials who do not want toe the line of the Government. If the line is to give relief to consumers, if anybody does not carry out that advice, they must be controlled or dismissed or disciplines in some other way. Who they are, I don't know. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is one name and he is one man in the picture ; I do not know the others.

The Budget will not have much of a future for those sections which it has really in mind ; it will not achieve those objectives, unless investments of finances are controlled. You find one item, urban property tax-it is a very petty item of tax you have imposed. It is a very small tax. You do not know at what rate urban property is rising and what values are there. Property valued at Rs. 25,000 actually fetches Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 are paid in the black. Valuation registered in the document is not the real value. You say your tax property at Rs. 1.5 lakhs, but that is not the real value at the rate that you are giving.

If you want to carry out housing, which you propose to do, for which you have a scheme—it is a good one so far as intentions are concerned,—please nationalise or municipalise the housing land. Otherwise some one sells at low price and the intermediary gets the real benefit. If a peasant sells land at 6 rupees per yard the intermediary who comes in, sells it to the Housing Society at Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per yard. You know all that : I need not explain.

The only way to control that is to nationalise the urban housing land. After 8 kilometre distance is no tax. Here in Delhi beyond 15 kilomitres there are bungalows worth Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs. There are so many millowners etc. in this city of Delhi they will all escape because they are not within 8 kilometres. I don't want to say as some wag might say that 8 kilometers was imposed in order to allow them to escape taxation. That is not what I want to suggest. Whose advice is this 8 kilometres? Everybody who lives in this city could have known that you can sefely go up to 30kms. or 40Kms. limit. Everybody knows that. But it is only timidity which is holding back these people from carrying out measures which they should have done if they really wanted to serve the common man.

Now what I suggest—and this is my last point is this. No doubt, you cannot buy capitalism into socialism. Let us have no illusions about it. If we think we can buy over the princes, monopolists, bankers, textile mill owners and all of them, we shall be bankrupt before we have reached the third or fourth man. That is as much as saying that even after buying them over, you go on labouring and paying them the surplus and remain as poor as before. Instead of that, let them do what they do; let us do what we are doing even as we are.

So this buying-over philosophy, taking over with full compensation, cannot be done. But this is enjoined by the Supreme Court. Therefore, you cannot carry out changes, fundamental changes, in your policy, unless you amend the Constitiution and abolish the property article. No budget will be planned, no budget will be in defence of the people, no budget will be solvent in this country until the property clause is abolished and the larger sectors of production are taken over in the state sector and managed democratically; otherwise, they will go the way of the Reserve Bank in the service of speculators. Not only nationalisation but control by the workers, employees and democratic people is a necessity, not leaving them in the hands of the old gentlemen who ran the policies for the *bourgeoise*.

Therefore, my suggestion is: enter the consumers' section. At one time when Shri Ashoka Mehta had some balance left in him, he really proposed that consumer industries should be run and sponsored by the state sector. But after devaulation, he devalued his own proposal and devalued himself. Can't help it. That is what happens to people who desert socialism in the end.

My proposal is that the Government of India should enter sugar production. If they cannot take over the present sugar mills with full compensation, let them float ten suger mills rwith huge plantation areas run by the working class and beat the sugar millowners in their own game.

As regards taking over the closed taxtile mills, they are taking over all the losing mills; some they do not take over are very fine units. In Bombay city, I know from personal experience that for two years a good textile unit is closed because of the obstructive tactics of some four or five bankers in the city of Kanpur. And nobody, neither this Ministry nor that, can shake them out of it. Result : the mills are lying idle, Four thousand workers are idle. This is the case of the Seksaria Mills. I took it up with every Ministry. But no result. They are all sleeping over the whole thing, but all the time saying 'production must increase'. The damn thing is in that wonderful mill production is increasing by a mill being closed down by four of five Marwaris of Kanpur; and you cannot deal with them.

So in textile mills, the profitable ones must be taken over or new ones should be started. Why not float 10 spinning mills with the best machinery which can be pro-

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duced in this country without foreign collaboration and supply nice good yarn to all the handlooms to bring down the prices and give them higher wages? Why can it not be done? This is a very easy thing to do. Some State Governments are thinking of doing it. But we know how they are run Therefore, the main problem is of running them.

So far as housing is concerned, I think the state sector should be there on a big scale in the cement industry. After nationalising some of the housing land, you will be able to construct really cheap houses for the middle class. Unless the state sector enters these productive spheres, there will be no relief for the common man.

Therefore, the intentions might be very good. But this budget connot certainly give effect to them because the budget cannot do all the things it has to. Secondly, it is bound down by the previous traditions in the matter of taxing consumer goods. So I would request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister and those concerned with it that these taxes which affect the poor man and the common cosumer should go.

I do not like this phraseology. Is this socialist phraseology?--

> "that such growth and increase in wealth cannot be sustained without due regard to the welfare of the weaker sections of society."

Somebody objected to the mention of productive forces. They think that "productive forces" is a Communist terminology. What terminolagy is this "weaker sections of the people" ? Are the working class and peasentry the weaker sections of society ? This is the talk of the gentry living on our labour, on our strength, on our land, on our factories, that we are the weaker section of the community. The moment we go on strike even Tatas and Birlas tremble and want to run away from culcutta or Jamshedpur to some where else. Where can they run? The working class is going to surround them in every State wherever they go. They have no safe haven for their speculative tactics and exploiting tacfics against the common man of this country. So, it is better that those who are socialists do not talk about the weaker sections of the community. We are not weaker and we do not want favours from the stronger community or the stronger Finance Minister and Prime Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The reference is not to you.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I wonder if you want to take it on to you with your size.

So, what I want to submit is this. Please recast the taxation measures. Please recast the Constitution in a proper way. It cannot be done, of course, through the Budget but it is a proposal of policy to the Government. Recast your objectives. There is certainly no idea today of socialism in the true sense of that word. I do not know what socialism is when even my friends of the Swatantra Party are suposed to be moving to wards socialism according to the authority of Shri Morarji Desai and when even the Jana Sangh is also moving towards socialism. So, I am worried what socialism is.

Let us be very clear about socialism. Socialism is only that where the major means of production are taken over by the State, and secondly, the State is taken over by the working people and not by the allies of the capitalists. Only then, real democracy will be instituted. Now, there are varieties of socialism, but let me tell you for your benefit that we only admit the socialism based upon the philosophy and economics of Marx and Lenin. We are very clear about it. Just as you are wedded to the socialism of Reserve Bank, we are wedded to the socialism of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Therefore, I propose that all the honest socialist-minded people or socialist parties should sit together and evolve a common platform of the idealogy of socialism. I am not saying that they are not socialists in the sense that they do not want to bring in socialism. What I want to suggest is that the scientific norms of socialism should be defined in this country by all those who want to really bring in socialism. We will hold the position that

ours is the correct one; you can hold to your amendment or your proposals; but what I say is this that the time has come in this country when all socialist-minded people, all those who think in terms of socialism from all parties, should once sit together and really define what kind of socialism they want for this country.

श्री बलबीर सिंह (सिरसा) : सभापति महोदया, मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसके अन्दर कुछ आशा नजर आती है, गरीब आदमियों के लिये उसमें कुछ प्रोग्राम नजर आता है । मैं सरकार को इसके लिये बधाई देता हूं । हमारे देश को आजाद हुए बीस साल से ज्यादा का अर्सा हो गया और इन बीस सालों के अन्दर जो हमारी आर्थिक नीति रही उस में मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि गरीब आदमी पिसता रहा है; यहां के हालात का तकाजा यह रहा है कि कुछ अमीर लोग, खाते-पीते लोग, जिनके पास सरमाया था, जिनके पास शक्ति रही है, इस किस्म के लोगों ने सब चीजों पर कब्जा कर लिया था। यहां तक कि जितनी सयासी जमातें रही है, चाहे वह कम्यूनिस्ट हों चाहे कांग्रेस हो, जिसके अन्दर मैंने अपना बहुत सा जीवन गुजारा है, चाहे और पार्टियां हों, या जन संघ, स्वतन्त्र हों, जो कि उधर की रेजिमेंट से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, सबके अन्दर उन शक्तिशाली लोगों ने कब्जा जमा रक्खा है । नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इतने सालों के बाद भी गरीब आदमी उठ नहीं पाया है ।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस युग के अन्दर आज एक नई करवट आई है, एक नया जमाना आया है, एक नया आन्दोलन आया है, एक नई क्रांति आई है. इस पार्टी की हिस्ट्री के अन्दर, जिसका नतीजा है कि यह थोड़ा बहुत उलट फेर हुआ है, और यह जरूरी था । कोई भी आदमी हो, कोई भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो, जो इन पालिसीज को लेकर आगे बढ़ेगा, उसके लिये यह जरूरी था कि आज के समय में ठीक हालात पैदा करता ।

17.36 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the chair*]

इन हालात को पैदा किये बगैर यह हंगामी काम, यह क्रान्ति, यह आर्थिक सधार मुल्क में नजर नहीं आ सकते थे । इसलिये मैं बधाई देता हूं आज की सरकार को कि उसने कम से कम वह नीति अपनाई जिसके अन्दर गरीब सोचता है, गरीब देखता है कि उसके लिये आशा की किरण नजर आयेगी ।

क्या होता रहा है पिछले जमाने में ? हम ने इस आजादी के अन्दर मुजारों को आश्वासन दिया कि देश के अन्दर जो मुजारे हैं उनको कुछ सेफगार्ड मिलेंगे, वह जमीनों के मालिक होंगे, टिलर जो है उसके पास जमीन होगी, हमने गरीब मजदूर को आश्वासन दिया कि गरीब आदमी का जीवन जो है उसके अन्दर तब्दीली आयेगी ।

17.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हम ने हरिजनों को इतने दिनों तक आश्वासन दिया कि उनके आर्थिक जीवन के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी क्रान्ति आयेगी । लेकिन वही हालात चलते रहे। इसी तरह से मेरे जैसे आदमी को जो कमजोर तबके से ताल्लुक रखता है, जो गरीब तबके से आता है, यह महसूस होता रहा कि पार्टी के अन्दर ऐसे हालात पैदा होंगे जिनके अन्दर गरीबों के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम बनेगा । आज जो यह उथल-पुथल हुई है उसके अन्दर हम उसकी झलक पाते हैं, कम से कम हम लोगों को आशा जरूर बंधती है कि कुछ अर्से के बाद ऐसे हालात मुल्क अन्दर होंगे जिनमें गरीब आदमी की हालत सुधरेगी । मैं जब शुरू में पढ़ता था तब यह सोचा करता था कि एक चपरासी के जीवन में, जिसकी तन्खवाह में एक साल सेवा करने के बाद 8 आने का इन्क्रीमेंट होता है, कितनी ही वह सेवा करता हो, कभी तब्दीली आयेगी । लेकिन अफसोस है अपने आप पर भी और पार्टी पर भी कि इतने सालों

[श्री दलबीरसिंह]

के बाद बावजूद मेरी अपनी कोशिशों के और मेरे जैसे बहुत से मजबूर आदमियों की कोशिशों के, कुछ नहीं बन सका । आज वह चपरासी उसी मामूली तन्ख्वाह के अन्दर गुजारा करता है, आज वह सिपाही उसी मामूली तन्ख्वाह के अन्दर रहता है और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर डिफेन्स के ऊपर बैठा हुआ सिपाही. एक गरीब बाप का बेटा थोड़े से पैसे लेकर गुजारा करता है। कोई तबदीली उनके अन्दर नहीं आई है ।

आज इस देश के अन्दर एक आर्थिक इन्कलाब की जरूरत है, और उस आर्थिक इन्कलाब के लिये हमको बड़ी-बड़ी चीजें करनी होंगी। में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक गरीब आदमी, जिसके लिये इस राज्य ने डिमाक्रैसी का सहारा लेकर कुछ करना चाहा है, यह सोचता था कि गरीब आदमी को समाज के अन्दर समानता मिलेगी, उसे सामाजिक आधार मिलेगा। लेकिन होता क्या है ? आपने देखा कि एलेक्शन के अन्दर किस तरह से माइनारिटीज के साथ जुल्म होता है। डिमाक्रैसी के नाम पर हमारे यहां एलेक्शन होते हैं। लेकिन उनमें काम्टीज्म के नाम पर बुरी-बुरी बातें चलती हैं और उन इलाकों के अन्दर जब पोलिंग होती है तो उसमें वह मजबूर लोग, वह गरीब लोग छोटी-छोटी कौमों से ताल्लुक रखने वाले लोग अपना वोट नहीं डाल सकते हैं । पोलिंग बूथ्स पर जा नहीं सकते हैं, आफिसर्स द्वारा ऐसा ढांचा बना दिया जाता है, एक एटमासफीयर क्रियेट कर दिया जाता है और एक जात वाले लोगों द्वारा ऐसे हालात पैदा कर दिये जाते हैं कि वहां पर आजादाना एलैक्शन नहीं हो पाते हैं। आने वाले जमाने में आपको इसमें सुधार करना होगा और इस बात का खास ख्याल रखना होगा कि माइनोरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग मजबूरी की हालत में न रहें, वे आजादी से अपना वोट दे सकें, उनको प्रोटैक्शन मिले ।

हरिजनों के वास्ते रिजर्वेशन चलता रहा है। रिपोर्टस वगैरह जो आती हैं उनमें रिजर्वेशन का खास तौर पर जिक्र रहता है। जितने हरिजनों के प्रावलैम है उनका उनमें जिक्र रहता है। मैं विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता हूं । इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इन रिपोर्टस के और बावजूद इस बात के कि सीटें उनके लिए रिजर्व हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक दो परसेन्ट ही का कोटा उनको मिल पाता है । बाकी कोटा उनको नहीं मिलता है। यह बहुत शर्मनाक बात है । गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में कोई स्टेप नहीं लेती है, न सेन्टर में और न ही राज्य सरकारें कोई खास स्टेप लेती हैं कि उनको कोटा मिले । इस में खास तौर पर सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है । गरीब आदमियों के साथ जो वादे किए गए हैं, संविधान में उनके वास्ते जिन सेफ गार्डज का जिक्र किया गया है, उनके लिए जितने कानून बने हुए हैं, उनको लागू किया जाए, और जो उनका हक है, उनको दिलाया जाए । जो सुविधायें पाने के वे हकदार हैं उनको दी जाए ।

हरियाणा की भी में कुछ बात करना चाहता हूं । हरियाणा अभी अस्तित्व में आया है । पंजाब के कुछ भाग को काटकर हरियाणा राज्य बनाया गया है । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हरियाणा के साथ बहुत ज्यादती हो रही है और होती रही है । हरियाणा के अन्दर कोई ऐसी पब्लिक ओपिनियन नहीं थी कि यह स्टेट बने । दो विचार वहां थे । कुछ लोग चाहते थे कि बन जाए और कुछ चाहते थे कि न बने । और हम जैसे लोगों का विचार था कि पंजाब स्टेट अगर एक रहे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । लेकिन हालात ऐसे पैदा हो गए कि इस स्टेट को बनाना पड़ गया । किसने स्टेट मांगी थी, पंजाब वालों ने मांगी थी किसने कमीशन मांगा था, पंजाब वालों ने मांगा था, किसने इकरार किया था कि कमिशन के फैसले को मान लिया जाएगा, पंजाब के लोगों ने वादा किया था, उन्होंने इकरार किया था। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? कमिशन मुकर्रर हुआ । जो फैसला उसने

दिया उसका उल्लंघन पंजाब ने किया। पंजाब ने उसका खून किया। आज फिर नए कमीशन की बात चल रही है। मेरे मन में एक शंका पैदा होती है। इस तरह से अगर कमीशन मुल्क में बनते रहे और इस तरह के उनके फैसलों को ठुकराया जाता रहा तो आइन्दा कमीशन कोई भी इस तरह की बात नहीं कहेंगे, न कोई कमीशन में ही आना पसन्द करेगा और न ही कमीशन के फैसलों को कोई स्टेट मान्य करेगी। इस वास्ते इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है।

आप देखें कि पंजाब के अन्दर कभी-कभी बड़ी अजीब बातें होती हैं, अजीब ड्रामे खेले जाते हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि ऐसी स्पीचिज वहां के मिनिस्टर लोग करते रहे हैं जिनका न तो कोई सिर होता है और न ही पैर। भड़काने वाली वे तकरीरें होती हैं, अलहदगी की भावना पैदा करने वाली वे तकरीरें होती हैं। जो बातें वे कहते हैं उनको मेरी जुबान कह भी नहीं सकती है। लेकिन बाद में क्या होता है? एक तरफ तो स्पीच होती है और दूसरी तरफ चीफ मिनिस्टिर पंजाब के, श्री गुरनाम सिंह आकर उसका कंट्रेडिक्शन करके चले जाते हैं। काफी अर्से तक एक तमाशा चलता रहा है। आजकल भी अखबारों में जो कुछ छप रहा है, वह आपको मालूम ही है। मैं हिन्दू सिख के झगड़े में नहीं पड़ता हूं, मजहबी झगड़े में नहीं पड़ता हूं। मैं धार्मिक विचारों का आदमी भी नहीं हूं। मुझे धर्म से प्रेम नहीं है। नफरत हो सकती है। लेकिन इस किस्म की बात एक मुख्य मन्त्री करे, जिसके हाथ में एक प्रान्त की बागडोर है वह करे तो शोभा नहीं देता है। हिन्दुओं के बारे में यह कहें कि वह पंजाब छोड़ कर चले जायें, हरिजन पंजाब छोड़ कर चले जायें, निहायत ही शर्मनाक बात है। इस तरह की बातों को ज्यादा देर तक अगर बरदाश्त किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। हमारा प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में पड़ जाएगा। इस तरह की बातों पर आपको प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा। जो लोग इस तरह की नीति अपनाते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी दल से सम्बन्धित हों, उनके खिलाफ आपको कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। पोलिटिकल कनवीनियेंस के आधार पर अगर मुल्क की पालिसी चलती रही तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जब हमारे सामने खतरे पैदा होंगे और डेमाक्रेसी ठहर नहीं सकेंगी।

मैं देख रहा हूं कि पार्टियों के अन्दर पतन आ चुका है। पार्टियों का केवल एक मात्र उदेश्य रह गया है कि किसी तरह वजारत मिल जाए। पंजाब में जनसंघ बड़ी-बड़ी डींगें मारा करता था। बड़ी शुद्ध हिन्दी में और बहुत सुन्दर तरीके से, आर्टिस्टों की तरह हमारे वाजपेयी जी स्पीचिज करते हैं। कंवरलाल और उनकी पार्टी के दूसरे लोग भी करते हैं। हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा स्वीकार किया गया है और हिन्दी के वे लोग बड़े पक्षपाती बनते हैं। लेकिन पंजाब में क्या हुआ है। पंजाब के अन्दर दो वजारतों के लिए जनसंघ ने हिन्दी का खून किया है। हिन्दी को लेकर वहां इतने आन्दोलन हुए लेकिन आज वहां हिन्दी का खून किया गया है। जो हमारे यहां स्पीकर साहब हैं वह आठ साल तक वहां स्पीकर रहे हैं। वह देखते रहे है कि पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दुओं और सिखों के अन्दर जो नफरत पैदा की थी वह अकालियों और जनसंघियों ने की थी। लेकिन आज वे दोनों मिलकर वहां की हकूमत को चला रहे हैं। जोश में आकर इसको झुठलाया नहीं जा सकता है। दो वजारतें जनसंघ को मिली है और उनका गाय का नारा भी खत्म और हिन्दी भाषा का भी खत्म। सब कुछ जहन्नुम में जाए, उनको इससे कोई मतलब नहीं। लेकिन वे लोग याद रखें कि जनता नजर रखती है। जनता इलैक्शन में उनको छोड़ेगी नहीं। वह उनको घरों में से निकाल लेगी। वायदे करके जिन लोगों ने हिन्दी को वहां मिटाया है, वक्त आएगा, इलैक्शन आएंगे,

[श्री दलबीर सिंह]

जनता उनसे निपट लेगी । वह उनको छोड़ेगी नहीं ।

देश में बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं उन्होंने ही तरक्की की है । इग्रीकल्चर फील्ड में भी जो बड़ा आदमी था वही ऊपर जाता रहा है । यह एक तरीका हो गया है कि बड़े-बड़े आदमी बड़े-बड़े फार्म बनायें । अफसर भी अपना इनफ्लुएंस इस्तेमाल करके उनकी इस काम में मदद करते हैं । इसकी साक्षात् मिसाल देखनी हो तो हमारे यहां हरियाणा में आप देख सकते हैं । फरीदाबाद, गुड़गांव आदि के आसपास का जितना एरिया है वहां बड़े-बड़े अफसरों ने फार्म बना रखे हैं, अपना आफिशल इनफ्लुएंस और आफिशल मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल करके । गरीब आदमी पिस्ता रहा है । फर्टिलाइजर की बात करते है, तो इनको ही उसका लाभ मिला है, इनके फार्म्ज को ही यह उपलब्ध होता है । अच्छे बीज जो होते हैं वे भी बड़े फार्म्ज वालों को जाते हैं । कोई मिनिस्टर जाता है तो इनके यहां चाय पार्टी होती है और वहीं वह भी जाता है। जो कुछ प्रदर्शन होते हैं, अफसर के यहां होते हैं, बड़े-बड़े फार्म वालों के यहां होते हैं । जिनके पास पांच दस या पन्द्रह बीस एकड़ जमीन है, उसकी आवाज को सुना नहीं जाता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो थोड़ी जमीन के मालिक हैं, जिनका सारा कुनबा मिल कर, बच्चे, लड़कियां, बीबियां आदि सब मिलकर खेत में काम करते हैं, देश की इकोनोमी को सुधारते हैं, सुबह से शाम तक पसीना-पसीना होकर खेत के अन्दर अन्न पैदा करते हैं, उनकी हालत को सुधारा जाए । खेती करने वालों में इनकी तादाद 99 परसंट है । एग्रिकलचरल फील्ड के अन्दर 99 परसेंट जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए कोई नीति ऐसी निर्धारित की जाए, जिससे उनको लाभ हो। बड़े-बड़े फार्म्ज के लिए तो बहुत डिवेलपमेंट का काम हुआ है, रिसर्च से लाभ भी उनको ही मिला है, एग्रिकलचरल एक्सपर्टस से लाभ भी उनको ही मिला है, डाक्टरों का लाभ भी उनको ही प्राप्त हुआ है । लेकिन अगर कोई नीति हो तो इन गरीब आदमियों के लिए होनी चाहिए । जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है उसको जमीन मिलने की बात होनी चाहिये । उसकी पैदावार कैसे बढ़े, उसको फर्टिलाइजर कैसे मिले, इसकी बात होनी चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो गरीब आदमी है, उसका पहिले ध्यान रखा जाए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बजट प्रोपोजल्ज का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सरकार मेरी बातों और मेरे सैंटीमेंट्स का ख्याल कर के कुछ सुधार करेगी ।

श्री गुरचरण सिंह (फिरोजपुर) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, आनरेबल मेम्बर ने पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर के मुताल्लिक जो कुछ कहा है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है । चीफ मिनिस्टर ने हिन्दुओं और हरिजनों के खिलाफ कभी कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Budget proposals for 1970-71. This Budget has been presented for the first time by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The people of India were expecting that the Budget would be framed on the basis of socialistic objectives. One reason for this kind of an expectation on their part was the recent political conflict between the progressive and the reactionary elements of the premier political parties on an ideological issue. That issue was the nationalisation of 14 major banks. All the progressive elements united together under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and gave their unstinted support to her

**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

progressive measures. The middle class people, the people who accepted the socialistic philosophy as a way of life and the workers expected that this Budget would us her in an era of egalitorianism in the country. But, contrary to their expectations, except for a few progressive features hare and there this Budget does not look like pursuing the socialistic objectives.

As was pointed out by Shri Dwivedy, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party, we expected that this Budget would be based on socialistic principles. But the Congress Government has come out with a kind of socialism that was propounded at the Avadi Session of the Congress Party. What was propounded at Avadi was only a 'model' socialism; model socialism does not mean real socialism. This Budget seems to follow that model socialism.

I would like to say that some assurances have no doubt been given in this Budget. In India, the people are tired of listening to the slogans and the shibboleths raised by the political parties. These slogans will command respect and regard from the people only when they are actually implemented. Therefore, I request that the Congress Government here in power should implement all the assurances given in this Budget.

When you go through the Budget proposals, you will find some good features. The basic tenet of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is to welcome good measures, no matter who is in power, and to oppose policies and programmes which run counter to the interests of the public, the poor people and the toiling workers. With this approach, we welcome the provisions made in this Budget, presented by Shrimati Gandhi, for the supply of drinking water, for special schemes in regard to dry farming, for more comprehensive benefits of Provident Fund to industrial workers and for raising the income-tax exemption limit for the middle income group people. It is also welcome that taxes have been imposed on private religious trusts, that wealth tax has been raised and that the rate of income-tax has been increased to the maximum of 93·5% in the case of those people having an income of over Rs.2 lakhs. We are happy and welcome these proposals. But when we turn to other pages of the Budget, we find that the state of affairs is frightening. It is frightening because there is no provision in this Budget for the enadication of growing unemployment in the country and some harmful proposals have been incorporated in this Budget. One of them is the proposal for the increase in the price of sugar. In her budget speech, Shrimati Gandhi said that the Government were imposing this tax on sugar because in the open market the price of sugar has gone down considerably. But, I would like to point out here that there is no stability of prices and prices are always subject to violent fluctuations. The traders, if they so like, could raise the prices and the Reserve Bank of India is there to aid and 'abet' them in their efforts. So also are the nationalised banks and other financial institutions. It is not therefore desirable, merely on this basis to impose additional tax on sugar. I request that this should withdrawn. Khandsari sugar, known as country sugar in our parts, which is being used in rural areas, has also been taxed. I request that this also should be be withdrawn. Petrol and Kerosene have also been taxed which would naturally hit the common men. Oh behalf of my party, I request the Government to withdraw all these taxation proposals.

If my memory serves me right, the hon. Food Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, had once assured us on the floor of this House that the imposts on the pumpsets and fertilisers would be reduced. I would appeal to him that he should, in this socialistic climate, implement that assurance given in this House.

I would like to refer to a statement made by the Prime Minister in her Budget speech. I quote:

> "It has also been decided that Government as well as financial institutions should assume special responsibility to promote industrial development in selected backward areas".

In this respect, we have to identify first the backward areas in the country.

[Shri C. T. Dhandepani]

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, merely because a few towns have developed—even in these towns only certain parts have developed—we cannot accept the argument that the whole State of Tamil Nadu has progressed. You can, if you like, send an Expert Committee to verify the position. Under the misconception that Tamil Nadu is a developed State, facilities for setting up industries there are not being offered. It is difficult for the entrepreneurs and industrialists of Tamil Nadu to obtain licences from the Central Government. There is inordinate delay in the disposal of their applications and in the issue of licences. At the same time, if someone from Bihar applies for a licence, it is immediately granted. This sort of discrimination should be immediately done away with. It is only just and proper for me to say that industries should be set up in Tamil Nadu, a backward State by any standard. I cannot say that the Central Government is not aware of all these things. But, for reasons known only to them they are niggardly in extending the necessary assistance for the industrial development of Tamil Nadu.

We have taken up steps to set up a petro-chemical complex in our area with an investment of Rs. 90 to 100 crores. Our Government have forwarded the necessary proposals in this regard to the Central Government and I request that the Central Government should accord sanction to the project early. I also request the Central Government to issue the necessary sanction for the establishment of Nylon plant, Tyre-cord plant, Carbon-block plant etc. for which there is great scope in Tamil Nadu. I wish to reiterate that there is plenty of scope for establishing industries in Tamil Nadu and the Central Government should come forward to asstis us. For the past 20 years we have been fighting for the setting up of a steel plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu. I hope the Government would take expeditious action in assisting us to have this Steel plant. Nobody need misconstrue our request for assistance as a request for alms from the Central Government. This is our fundamental right. When you are spending Rs. 800 crores on Bokaro Steel Plant, why cannot you spend Rs. 100 crores on Salem Steel Plant? All the three steel plants have been set up in the North. How far will it be in consonance with democratic principles to set up the fourth steel plant also in the North?

We do not have any chemical industries in Tamil Nadu. I would like to stress the need for chemical industries in our State. Salt is available in plenty in Tamil Nadu; Tamil Nadu is next only to Gujarat in the availability of salt. We can set up a profitable chemical plant with the help of potassium chloride, magnesium chloride and magnesium sulphate. In the field of pharmaceutical industry India has progressed to some extent. But there is not a single pharmaceutical industry in the South. I request the Government to consider seriously the feasibility of establishing pharmaceutical industry in the southern part of the country.

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I would also refer to another statement which our Prime Minister has made in her Budget speech. I quote :

> "The Central Budget has provided adequately for the plans of the States not only by increasing plan assistance and by providing for substantion non-plan assistance but also by raising additional resources in a manner which would bring considerably gains to the revenues of State Govenments. I hope that against this background the States will be able to look after their plan and non-plan needs without recourse to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank."

I am not able to understand how this would be possible. Neither is it possible for the Government of Tamil Nadu to impose additional taxes on the people nor they are prepared to take recourse to further taxation. The financial condition of the State is worsening. Shri Dwivedy referred to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. When the Prime Minister was on a visit to Coimbatore, I presented a memorandum to her. To this memorandum, Shri Sethi gave a reply. He said in that letter that the Finance

Commission was an independent body; that the Government would accept most of the recommendations made by that Commission; and that he could not say anything further in the matter. His contention, according to me, is untenable, unfair and unjust. We know that certain things are done with ulterior political motives. I can enumerate the reasons for the reduction in the quantum of central assistance to Tamil Nadu. In comparison with the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission. I would like to state the position which obtains as a result of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The share of our State in Central revenues has gone down from 7.2% to 6.9%. Similarly, the share of excise duty has gone down from 8.18% to 6.5%; the income-tax from 8.34% to 8.18%; the additional excise duty from 11% to 9.63%. The amount to be allocated during the period 1969-74 to cover the deficit of the State has come down from Rs.34 crores to Rs.23 crores. It should have been made applicable to other States as well; but that is not the position. For Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Rs.1300 crores have been earmarked. This indeed is a strange example of impartiality.

Besides, the loan burden of the States is steadily increasing. In 1968-69 the total amount of loan disbursed to the States was Rs. 711 crores. But the amount of loan returned together with the interest to the Centre was Rs.625 crores, leaving a paltry balance of Rs. 86 crores. These are the gimmicks which go under the guise of financial assistance to the States.

I would like to refer to another thing in so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned. The Fourth Plan financial assistance from the Centre to Tamil Nadu amounts to Rs.140 crores. But the Centre has demanded the repayment of Rs.160 crores by way of capital and interest. In this, the Government appears to be acting like the fleecing money-lender and the Shakespeare's Shylock and definitely not like a responsible Government. As suggested by Shri Dwivedy, the Central Government should ponder over this matter and constitute a new Finance Commission which alone can safeguard the financial needs and interests of the States.

In the budget proposals a sum of Rs. 175 crores has been provided to cover the gaps in the resources of certain States. The Members belonging to Opposition Congress decried this special appropriation at the discretion of the Prime Minister on the ground that she could utilise this amount according to her likes and dislikes. Probably they know better the mind of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government; we are not so familiar with all these things. The benefit that would accrue to Tamil Nadu from this appropriation would be definitely much less; it cannot be more than Rs.7 or 8 crores.

Tamil Nadu, as you are aware, has recently been ravaged by drought and famine. The Government of Tamil Nadu have taken certain concrete steps to face the serious drought situation. No doubt there has been some rainfall. But that does not mean that all the 3 or 4 crores of people have been benefitted by this rainfall. The drought conditions still continue to afflict a greater part of Tamil Nadu. If we are to tackle the situation successfully, we need at least Rs.25 crores. I hope that this amount will be given to Tamil Nadu from this sum of Rs.175 crores.

A provision has also been made to the tune of Rs.25 crores for the development of dry lands. So far as my district and my constituency is concerned, Dharapuram, Moolanur, Vellakoil, Palani and Palladam are dry areas; so also the Ramanathapuram District in Tamil Nadu. We request the Government to give us substantial financial assistance from this provision. In Moolanur area, the Kannadiputhur scheme is a good scheme which requires an investment of Rs.2.5 crores, I request the Government of India to extend the financial assistance required for this scheme.

The Central Government are proposing to allocate Rs.800 crores to the States towards re-scheduling of debts. At least an amount of Rs.50 crores should go to Tamil Nadu. The Government of India have also stipulated that this money should be returned in a period of 10 years. I would suggest that this time should be extended at least to 25 years.

[Shri C.T. Dhandapani]

Now there is so much talk about the Fourth Five Year Plan. In 1966 the Tamul Nadu Government proposed a financial outlay of Rs.564 crores for the Fourth Plan. In 1970 the amount that has been assured to is only Rs.502 crores. The Tamil Nadu Government need a minimum of Rs.575 crores. The Central assistance assured to us is Rs. 202 crores, which means that the State Government has to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs.300 crores. What is the course open to us ? We have only to levy more taxes on the people. The D.M.K. Government is not prepared to impose any new taxes on the poor people. The reason is that the Central Government has already exploited all the possible avenues of taxation and reduced the people to the level of beggars. Therefore we are not ready to go in for fresh taxation measures. Not only we have to meet this gap of Rs,300 crores, but the State Government may have to increase the salaries of their employees as a result of the recommendation of the Pay Commission which has been recently constituted. The Central Government should realise all these difficulties faced by Tamil Nadu and increase the finaneial assistance to the state. I referred to the letter of Shri Sethi in which he had said that the Government would accept most at the recommendations of the Finance Commission. But, in fact, they are not willing to account all the good proposals of the Finance Commission to grate one example, the second Finance Commission made recommendation in regard to the State's share of Railway passenger fare earnings on the basis of 1957 Act. But the then Congress Governmetnt did not accept that recommendation. The recommendation favourable to the States are not accepted while the unfavourable ones are readily accepted. No boday can believe that is a good getsure on the part of Central Government.

Finally inside and outside this House it is repeated adnauseum that the Central Government should impose the unwanted language, namely Hindi, on the people of Tamil Nadu. I would apprise the enlightened and intelligent sections here that the employees of the Central Government who hail from South are subjected to many handicaps and hardships on accont of Hindi. The South Indians who are in the Central Services are being discriminated against either on the ground of their belonging to southern parts of India or on account of the language of Hindi. Their promotions are hampered. I make bold to say that it is not merely discrimination but in fact a well planned conspiracy. In the Army also there is not much opportunity for the southerners. The Selection examinations are all being conducted in Hindi. They find it difficult to take the examinations and get through. Taking advantage of their knowledge of Hindi, the northerners are able to progress. Just because two or three men of eminence like Gen. Cariappa, Gen. Thimmayya and Gen. Kumarmangalam could come up, it cannot be said that all the people from the South have equal chances and equal opportunites.

There is a lot of talk about national integration in this House and even our Jan Sangh friends propound the theory of Indianisation of Indians. The D.M.K. Party has got real and full faith in national integration. We also propagate this idel of national integration among the public. When we go back to Tamil Nadu, the man in the street and the worker in the factory confront us after reading newspapers with this question. Along with Congressmen you are talking of national integration. Is it a fact that the Tamilian does not command any respect in Delhi ? Is it true that even the Officers from Tamil Nadu do not command respect there ? Is it a fact that there is discrimination against South Indians in Delhi ? If we require industrial projects in Tamil Nadu, the Central Government do not sanction them. They try to impose Hindi on us. When these things are happening, how can you play the second fiddle to the Congressmen in their chorus of national integration ? In fact, we do do not have ready answers. We hang our heads in shame. We may try to pacify the students, the employees, the workers and the common people that national integration is very essential. But the young and the workers will not accept our explanations for all the time. A day may come when their emotions may go out of Control. I would like to pose this issue before the

Central Goverdmen', whether it is headed by Shrimati Iudira Gandhi or anyone else: You are doing injustice to the people of Tamil Nadu and you may have to face enemesis one day. We talk of national integration day in and day out, but in the Central Hall of Parliament House there is not a single portrait of any leader of Tamil Nadu. In the Congress there were many valiant freedom figthers who sacrificed their everything Shri Satyamurthi, Shri V. O. Chidambaranar and for that matter Shri Kamaraj too. But the portrait of none of them is exhibited here. With all this, if you still try to instil in minds of southerners a sense of national integration, it can only be an eye-wash effort and not born out of your genuine desire for national integration.

On behalf of the D. M. K. Party, I welcome the good features contained in this Budget and at the same time I would like to emphasize that unless the proposals that hit the common man are withdrawn we will not be able to achieve the socialism which Shrimati Indira Gandhi is trying to bring about in our country.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट हमारी प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, उसके लिये मैं आज उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं । आज देश एक मोड़ पर खड़ा हुआ है और जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है उसको भी उन्होंने एक नया मोड़ दिया है । उस मोड़ में जैसा अभी आचार्य कृपालानी जी कह रहे थे महात्मा जी का एक स्वप्न था कि देहात की तरफ तवज्जह दी जाय, इस बजट द्वारा पहली मर्तबा इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है कि देहात को भी उठाना चाहिये । जिस वक्त हमारे दो प्लान बन चुके थे, उस वक्त एक सवाल पैदा हुआ था कि क्या यहां कि जो गरीब जनता है उसको इन योजनाओं से किसी किस्म का कोई आराम मिला है, उसकी हालत बैटर हुई है या नहीं । उस वक्त हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे । उन्होंने एक कमेटी बैठाई और उस कमेटी ने जिसके अध्यक्ष प्रो० महालोबोनिस थे, यहां पर एक रिपोर्ट दी । उसमें जो निष्कर्ष निकाला गया था, वह यह था कि जो अमीर हैं, वे अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और जो गरीब है, वे गरीब होते जा रहे हैं । लेकिन आज पहली दफा जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हुआ है, उसमें एक झलक सी नजर आती है कि आज का जो समाज है, उसको बदलने की जरूरत है और उसको बदलने के लिये हमारी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहबा ने एक कदम उठाया है जिसमें हमारे देहातों की समस्याओं को लेकर—चाहे पीने के पानी का सवाल हो, चाहे हाउसिंग का सवाल हो, गरीबों के लिये मकानों का सवाल हो, चाहे बच्चों की परवरिश का सवाल हो, चाहे हमारे मजदूरों की हालत को बेहतर बनाने का सवाल हो, उनकी शिक्षा का सवाल हो, इन सारे मुआमलात को हल करने के लिये एक कदम उठाने की कोशिश उन्होंने इस बजट में की है ।

एक तरफ से यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है कि इसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं है । अगर नई चीज न होती तो आज हमारे इन साथियों को क्रिटिसाइज करने की जरूरत न पड़ती । आज वह इसी लिये क्रिटिसाइज कर रहे हैं कि इसमें एक नई चीज आई है इस बजट में एक नया मोड़ दिया है । हालांकि यहां पर नुक्ताचीनी चल रही है कि इस में कोई नई चीज नहीं है, लेकिन आज जनता में एक विश्वास पैदा हुआ है । इस लिये पैदा हुआ है कि जहां गरीब किसानों को, गरीब दुकानदारों को, देहात में काम करनेवालों को कोई पैसा मयस्सर नहीं होता था, लेकिन आज बैंकों के नेशलाइजेशन के बाद उसको वहां से कर्जा मिलना शुरू हो गया है । जो हाथ का काम करने वाले कारीगर हैं, उनको अपने हुनर से रोजी कमाने के लिये पैसा मिलना शुरू हो गया है, उसको अपना रोजगार चलाने में मदद मिलने लगी है । आज पहली मर्तबा जो हमारे छोटे छोटे किसान है, जिनकी तरफ आज तक गवर्नमेंट ने ध्यान नहीं दिया था, जो इलाके खुश्क इलाके हैं, जहां बारिश पर मुनहसिर रहना पड़ता था, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिया गया है, उनको इस बजट के जरिये एक नई रोशनी दी गई है—पानी अब स्माल इरिगेशन पर भी रुपया खर्च किया जायगा । इस

[श्री हेमराज]

वास्ते मैं आज उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने देश को एक नया मोड़ दिया है जिससे जनता में उत्साह पैदा हुआ है ।

इसका अन्दाजा दो तरह से लगा सकते हैं । जो अमीर तबका है वह यह सोचता है कि कहीं मेरे ऊपर इतना बोझ तो नहीं लद रहा है कि मेरी सारी दौलत ही चली जाय और गरीब आदमी यह सोचता है कि कहीं मेरे ऊपर इतना बोझ तो नहीं पड रहा है कि मैं हमेशा के लिये दबता चला जाऊं, अपने रोजाना के खर्चे को भी न चला सकूं । इस लिहाज से अगर देखा जाय तो जो ऊपर का तबका है उसने भी इसका स्वागत किया है और जो निचला तबका है उसने भी इसका स्वागत किया है, जिससे पता चलता है कि देश की हवा आज इसके हक में है । जो बजट आज संसद में पेश हुआ है, उसकी हर तरफ से सराहना हुई है । इसमें किसी किस्म का विरोध जनता की तरफ से नहीं आया है । लेकिन जहां देहाती भाइयों के लिये किसानों के लिए आपने कुछ राहतें दी हैं, डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ पैसा रखा है उसके साथ साथ इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज के जरिए से उनपर बोझ भी डाल दिया है जिससे गरीब तबका परेशानी महसूस करता है । आज के जमाने में रुपए की कीमत, जोकि पहले 16 आने थी, अब तीन आने रह गई है । वह तबका महसूस करता है कि उसका गुजारा उसमें नहीं चल सकता है । छोटी-छोटी चीजें जो हैं उनपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है जैसे कि मिट्टी का तेल है, पेट्रोल है । हरएक जगत अभी बिजली नहीं पहुंची है । देहातों में आज भी लालटेन जलती है जिसके लिए उसे मिट्टी के तेल की जरूरत पडती है । इसी तरह से पेट्रोल का सवाल है । देहातों में हरएक जगह पर रेल नहीं है । ज्यादातर बसें ही चलती है । जहां से मैं आता हूं वहां पर सिवाय बस के रेल का कोई जरिया ही नहीं है । इसलिए जहांतक पेट्रोल का सवाल है, मिट्टी के तेल का सवाल है उसके जरिए से उस तबके पर बोझ पड़ने वाला है । मैं समझता यह जो चीजें जिनसे देहातों पर बोझ पड़ने वाला है, जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई गई है चाहे वह मिट्टी के तेल पर, पेट्रोल पर या सोडा ऐश पर मुनासिब नहीं है । देहात में अगर किसी को साबुन लेना है तो उस साबुन में सोडा ऐश, सोडा कास्टिक काम में आता है । जिस वक्त यहां पर आपका बजट पेश होता है उसके साथ ही जो कीमतें होती हैं वह चढ जाती हैं । आपके पास कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जिसके जरिए से उन कीमतों को आप चढ़ने से रोक सकें । यह ठीक है कि आपकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि इसका असर डेसीमल कुछ पड़ेगा लेकिन जो रिटेलर होते हैं, उनके पास जब चीज होती है तो वे उसका पूरा दाम ले लेते हैं – खूब बढ़ा चढ़ा कर ले लेते हैं । इसलिए यहां पर इस किस्म की बात कहने से देहात वालों की कोई रक्षा नहीं होती है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी खास तौर पर शुगर, केरोसिन आयल, पेट्रोल, सोडा ऐश, सोडासलफेट वगैरह पर बढ़ाई गई है उसको कम से कम हटा देना चाहिए ताकि जो गरीब तबका है उसको कुछ राहत मिल सके ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आपकी जितनी सौसायटी है, जितने लोग हम यहां पर बैठे हैं वे सारे लोग इनकम ग्रूप या मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप से आते है । अब इस ग्रुप को जो राहत दी गई है वह सिर्फ दो सौ रुपए की दी गई है । यानी इनकम टैक्स की जो शरह रखी गई है वह बजाय 4800 के (जिसके दो बच्चे हों) पांच हजार रखी गई है । इससे पहले मूतलिगम कमेटी ने साढ़े सात हजार की लिमिट की सिफारिश की थी । उसके अलावा मैं समझता हूं अगर बजाय 5 हजार के उसकी लिमिट 6 हजार कर दी जाये तो भी काफी राहत मिल सकती हैं । इस समय साढ़े सात हजार की इनकम वाले जो हैं उनकी तादाद 20 लाख है । ये जो 20 लाख हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी आते हैं जो रिफंड लेते हैं..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं चाहता हूं कि 6 हजार की

लिमिट रहनी चाहिए ! .... (व्यवधान) .... मैं समझता हूं कि मेरी जो यह तजवीज है उसको सरकार मंजूर कर लेगी ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है उसके मुताल्लिक रोज नुक्ताचीनी होती है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टरप्राइजेज हैं उनमें हरएक में घाटा नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में घाटा है । मैं जब यूगोस्लाविया गया था तो वहां पर मैंने उनके सेल्फ मैनेजमेंट एन्टरप्राइजेज देखे । वहां की सरकार, चाहे कम्यून लेविल पर, चाहे रिपब्लिक लेविल पर या फेडरल लेविल पर, जो कारखाने बनते हैं उनका इन्तजाम जो उसमें काम करने वाले होते हैं उनके सुपुर्द कर देती है । वहां पर लाजिमी होता है कि उसी से सूद निकालेंगे, डेप्रिसिएशन और सारी चीजें निकालेंगे । अगर उसमें वे मुनाफा कमाते है तो उनकी पे में बढोत्तरी हो जाती है लेकिन अगर घाटा हो जाये तो उनकी पे भी कम हो जाती है । इस तरह से उनको इंसेन्टिव भी रहता है कि अगर कारखाने में घाटा हुआ तो लाजिमी तौर पर उनकी मजदूरी भी कम हो जायेगी । उसी तरह से यहां पर भी मजदूरों को कारखाने में साझीदार बनाना चाहिये ताकि वे इस बात को महसूस करें कि कारखाने को घाटे में नहीं चलाना है । लेकिन यहां पर आज हालत यह है जैसे कि दुर्गापुर का कारखाना है, उसमें हडताल हो जाती है, आफिसर्स काम नहीं कर सकते हैं । तो यह हमारी कमजोरी है जिसको रफा किया जाना चाहिए । अगर हम इसको रफा नहीं करते तो हमारी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्ज हमेशा घाटे में चलेंगी । इस तरफ हमें जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये । हमारी जो पालिसी होनी चाहिए वह प्रोडक्शन ओरिएन्टेड होनी चाहिए, लिविंग वेज ओरिएन्टेड नहीं होनी चाहिए । लिविंग वेज ओरिएन्टेड होने से मजदूर काम नहीं करते और फिर उस हालत में प्रोडक्शन बढ नहीं सकता । अगर प्रोडक्शन नही बढ़ता है तो सोशलिज्म की तरफ आप अच्छा कदम जबकि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सवाल आयेगा—आप उठा नहीं सकते ।

इसके साथ साथ एक चीज और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । यहां पर सेठी साहब बैठे हुए हैं । हमारे यहां हर तीसरे साल फाइनेंस कमीशन बैठता है लेकिन उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफेन्स में यूनियन टेरिटरीज का कोई भी जिक्र नहीं होता । जितनी स्टेट्स है उनके सम्बन्ध में तो फाइनेन्स कमीशन से कह दिया जाता है कि कितना कितना हिस्सा किस स्टेट का बनता है, उसको निकाल दीजिए लेकिन जहां तक यूनियन टेरिटरीज का सवाल है उनका उसमें भी कोई भी रेफेन्स नहीं होता । और जिस समय कोई यूनियन टेरिटरी स्टेटहुड मांगती है तो यह कह दिया जाता है कि आप फाइनेंशिली वायबिल नहीं हैं इसलिए स्टेटहुड नहीं मिल सकता । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस वक्त फाइनेन्स कमीशन बैठता है तो उस वक्त यूनियन टेरिटरीज के सम्बन्ध में भी कमेटी बैठ जानी चाहिए ताकि वह इस बात को देख सके कि यूनियन टेरिटरिज को सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज, एक्साइज ड्यूटी, कस्टम्स या इनकम टैक्स में से किस कदर हिस्सा मिल सकता हैं । जहांतक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सवाल है इस सदन ने और राज्य सभा ने भी सपोर्ट किया है कि असको स्टेटहुड मिलना चाहिये लेकिन आज इस बात पर मामला अटका पड़ा है कि फाइनेंस बायबिलिटी नहीं है । पिछले साल रेव्वेन्यू और एक्सपेंडीचर बराबर हो गये थे लेकिन उसके साथ फिर यह शर्त जोड़ दी गई कि यह जो है वह नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है इसलिए घाटा है । लेकिन अगर आप आसाम जम्मू कश्मीर को स्ट्रेटेजिक स्टेट्स मानकर उनका घाटा उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए क्या रुकावट हो सकती है । सन 62 में चीन की लड़ाई और सन 65 में पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में अगर भारत वर्ष में सबसे ज्यादा कोई शहीद हुए हैं तो वे हिमाचल प्रदेश के डोगरा नौजवान ही थे । उन्हीं बहादुर नौजवानों को यह कीमत

[श्री हेमराज]

उठानी पड़ रही है कि उनसे यह कहा जा रहा है कि जबतक आपकी फाइनेंशियल बायबिलिटी नहीं होती तबतक हम आपको स्टेटहुड देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी कुर्बानियों का यह फल हमें दिया जा रहा है। इसके साथ साथ आपने पंजाब और हरियाणा के सम्बन्ध में एक कमीशन बिठाने का फैसला किया है—कमीशन इससे पहले भी बैठे थे। शाह कमीशन पंजाब रिआर्गेनाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में बैठा था। उसकी जो सिफारिश हुई उसमें हिली एरियाज हिमाचल प्रदेश का मिलने की सिफारिश की थी लेकिन वह नहीं दिये गए। कालका के सम्बन्ध में उसकी सिफारिश थी लेकिन यह भी हमें नहीं दिया गया।

जो इलाके पंजाब से हिमाचल में गये हैं उनका भी चण्डीगढ़ में सातवां हिस्सा था। लेकिन उसके बारे में हमको नजरअन्दाज कर दिया गया। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त आपका कमिशन बैठे उस वक्त यह चीजें भी उसके सामने हों।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं यानी सतलज—व्यास लिंक, भाखरा डैम, पांग डैम और जोगेन्द्रनगर पावर-हाउस, वह सारी की सारी हिमाचल प्रदेश के इलाके में हैं, लेकिन इस चीज को भी नजर-अन्दाज कर दिया गया है और उनका सारा इन्तजाम पंजाब के पास रक्खा गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इनका इन्तजाम पंजाब से लेकर हिमाचल प्रदेश के सुपुर्द करना चाहिए।

कल भी मैंने एक सवाल आपके सामने रक्खा था और वह था जो हिमाचल के नान—गजेटेड एम्प्लायीज हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में। वहां पर आपने दिल्ली की स्केल्स ही दी है। उस इलाके में आज बीस सालों से पंजाब के स्केल्स दिये जा रहे थे, लेकिन आपने उनके बारे में फैसला कर दिया कि दिल्ली के स्केल्स दिये जायेंगे। लेफ्टेनेन्ट गवर्नर को भी जो पावर्स थीं उन्हें रद्द करके आपने यह स्केल लागू किये हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां के एक लाख एम्प्लाइज स्ट्राइक पर जाने वाले हैं। वहां के जो सेक्रेटेरियट के एम्प्लाइज हैं उन पर भी आपने वही स्केल लागू कर दिये हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां का सारा काम ठप्प होने वाला है। आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं हैं और हमको स्टेट का दर्जा भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं अगर आप हमको स्टेट का दर्जा दें तो हम अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को सम्भालने के लिये तैयार हैं और यह आपका सिर दर्द न बने। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि जो स्केल्स पंजाब में मिलते हैं वहीं उनको दिलवाये जायें। साथ ही जो कमिशन बन रहा है उसके टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस क्लिअर तौर पर दिये जायें और जो हिल एरियाज हैं वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के साथ मिलना चाहिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट हमारे वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री ने रक्खा हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हुं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that I could get this chance at last. I was carefuly listening to the speeches made, especially by two hon. Members, the leader of the Communist party and the leader of the PSP. Mr. Dange has characterised us as having become black on coming over this side.

AN HON. MEMBER: Black revolutionaries.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Black revolutionaries or whatever it is. We cannot compete with Mr. Dange on the blackest record of his party during the freedom struggle. (*Interruption.*) We cannot come anywhere near him—(*Interruptions.*) When Mr. Dange was speaking, I was listening; so, they must hear me. Now I would advise Mr. Dange to prove his bona fides to his Marxist colleagues who have characterised him as the agent of British imperialism, and that was the cause of the break of that party. Sir, the memory of

the people is very short, and the leader of the party.....

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): Sir, a point of order. (*Interruptions*) You are not the Speaker: learn manners.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You learn manners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : My point of order is that just now Mr Venkatasubbaiah, while speaking on the budget, made a personal allegation against Mr. Dange.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Dange is a Member of this House; he will take care of it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Dange had made a personal attack on Mr. Morarji Desai here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : My point of order is that Mr. Venkatasubbaiah made a personal attack against Mr. Dange. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : To say that he is a British agent is impermissible. All the members of this House are hon. members and patriotic citizens of India. To call them foreign agents is a dishonour to the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything is on the record of the House. All are hon. Members of this House and they can defend themselves. There is no point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The splitting of the Congress and our sitting in the opposition has immensely pleased Mr. Dange. His timely interventions and statements have gone into history. I am glad he is taking credit for splitting the party. I wish him well in taking this country still further towards totalitarianism by bullying and blackmailing, which he and his party are adopting.

Mr. Dwivedy made good tight-rope-walking, in the true PSP way, in speaking on the budget. He wants to hunt with the hounds and run with here. He was the greatest beneficiary of this splitting of the Congress. That is obvious when we see the recent developments.

The Prime Minister has stated that this budget is going to bring millennium and socialism to this country. But I do not find any socialist content in it. We are thoroughly disappointed at this budget. In today's *Times of India* there is a cartoon where it is written:

> "Yes, prices are going up. Luckily we have his salary, some money in the post office savings bank and an insurance policy is maturing next month".

That is the result of the budget proposals brought forward by the Prime Minister.

Several hon. members have criticised the budget for various reasons. They have criticised the social content, the employment orientation production orientation, etc. in the budget. I ask whether all these objectives are being achieved by this budget. When the budget was presented, there were comments everywhere and even in the Press. Big industrialists like Mr. R.P. Goenka said, it is an excellent budget. It has also won acclamation from the capitalist classes, more than the ordinary classes of people.

I would now deal with another aspect of the matter. The rural works programme is being designed to give assistance to the weaker sections of the society, people who are under-privileged and who could not get the bare minimum necessities of life in spite of the fact that we have freedom for the last 22 years. While this budget talks of such objectives, we have to go through the figures carefully to really know whether it fulfils those objectives. If we carefully go through the figures of funds provided in this budget we find that it is the same allocation that used to be made from time

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to time for the community development programme and national extension service schemes of the various State Governments. The only change that the government has made is to put all such separate allotments under one head to give the impression that it has given a booster to the rural works programme which is going to provide employment to thousands and lakhs of unemployed people in the villages. In spite of the various measures undertaken by the government so far it is a sad commentary that the agriculturist, the labourer, the common man could not get the bare necessities of life.

Another factor which contributes to the economic growth is the maintenance of law and order. Neither in the Economic Survey nor in the budget is there any reference to the law and order situation. If we look at the law and order situation in variour parts of the country we notice that law is violated with impunity, there is no rule of law but only the law of the jungle and yet no action is taken by the government. We also see the strange spectacle of the constituent parties of the government fighting with each other and the Chief Minister of a State characterising his own Government as barbarous. All this go to show that the law and order situation in some of the States is very bad. And yet the government does not want to interfere or afford security to the peaceful citizens of this country, because it fears that if it interferes in certain States it may lose the support of certain parties here and this government, which is a minority government, may run into difficulties.

Another factor which comes in the way of economic growth is the instability of this government and the State Governments. Apart from the instability of governments in various States because of other reasons the Central Government is deliberately creating instability in the States. The Prime Minister with all the power of patronage at her command creates conditions for pulling down State Ministries which do not toe her line and encourages those which support her. This is a dangerous trend and a bad sign for the development of democracy in this country.

The separate provision of Rs. 175 crores for assistance to the States by the Prime Minister at her discretion is only meant to purchase the amenability of such States which are opposed to her and to topple those governments which do not toe her line.

If the Government is sincere about according financial assistance to States which are really in need, it should be governed by a commission which will go into the merits of each case and apportion the amount that is needed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not the Prime Minister's discretion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : As long as it is not done, we can only come to the conclusion that this huge amount has been kept to do certain things that will go against the very principles of democracy in this country.

About regional imbalance nothing has been said in this Budget. Regional imbalance is a matter that requires the urgent attention of Government. For drought relief, development of backward areas, drinking water and basic amenities, only high sounding phrases of socialism and high sounding words of catering to the needs of the poor will not satisfy the millions of the population in this country. It is necessary that regional imbalance is corrected.

Recently a deputation was led by the Chief Minister of Andhra with regard to providing certain funds outside the Plan for the development of Rayalaseema. It is a peculiar phenomenon where a Chief Minister waits in deputation on the Prime Minister. I do not know what was the motive behind the Chief Minister waiting in deputation and trying to get the widest publicity without doing anything for the development of this area.

If it has to be implemented sincerely and honestly, it is high time that Government sets up a statutory board for drought-affected areas, as the Desert Area Development Board has been set up for desert areas

and try to correct backwardness, drought and regional imbalance. Unless that is done, it is no use saying that everything is being done and the agricultural class or the middle class peasantry and labourers are going to be benefited by this Budget.

Another important point which I want to stress upon is about leaving the corporate sector from being taxed. Some hon. Members tried to defend the Government by saying that the tax on corporate sector has reached the saturation point and it must be left out so that there must be enough capital formation. If you go into the tax structure, specially with regard to the corporate sector, you will find that there is no method in the haphazard manner in which the slab system is introduced and the corporate sector is functioning today. It is necessary that the taxation system for the corporate sector must be rationalised so that people who really are to be taxed are taxed.

A point was made that with regard to taxation we have reached the maximum point. Measures have been taken to remove the exemption of expenditure incurred on guest houses, entertainment and all that. If it is not properly checked and implemented, it will lead to further blackmarketting and people will take recourse to all sorts of things to have more money in the black market and in that manner try to harm the economy of this country. So, the rationalisation of our tax structutre is the most important thing that has to be attempted. It is no use increasing taxation on certain quarters and, at the same time, making it easy for such sections by having many loopholes to evade taxes and have the benefit of this tax evasion.

No mention has been made with regard to tax evasion and what measures are being taken to check this tax evasion. A colossal amount has been referred to which has been going into black-market by way of tax evasion in this country. I would like to know whether any attempts are being made to rationalise, re-orient, the system by which we can check this tax-evasion. Whenever the Finance Minister or any other Minister replies, he only says that tax evasion is there and that they are trying to take some effective measuses to collect taxes. But when we see the comparative figures from year to year, we do not find any marked improvement with regard to collection of taxes. If tax evasion is effectively checked, it will bring in more revenue to our coffers.

Another important point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is with regard to indirect taxation. Indirect taxation has been on increase. Time and again, it has been criticised on the floor of the House as to how indirect taxes are responsible for rise in prices of consumer goods. Today, the prices of basic necessities of life have shot up. But we are still going in for these indirect taxes.

Another point is about deficit financing. There should be some limit to this deficit financing. As has been stated, an amount of Rs. 230 crores or so has been left as a gap. But I think, as usual, when the Finance Minister comes with his Budget next year, he will say that the estimated revenue receipts could not be realised as were anticipated because of various reasons and that gap will increase the deficit financing increase and more inflationary trends will be seen in the economy with the result that the middle-class and the ordinary people will be hard hit. So, there should be a realistic estimate and an attempt to see in what manner the deficit financing can be checked.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister with regard to the counterfit, forged, currency that is very much in circulation. I do not know what measures have been taken and whether any intelligence department is at work. We have been hearing a good number of such things where forged currency is very much in circulation. It is very dangerous to the economy and it will add further to inflationary trends in the economy. That will ruin the country. I want the hon. Minister to take notice of this fact also.

As regards certain water and boundary disputes, I hope, that the Government of India will refrain from doing anything that will lead to the growth of tension between State and State, which will lead

[Shri P. Venkatasubbeiah]

to a sort of security in the Government. Situated as we are with the federd. Constitution, it is the duty of the Prime Minister, as the federal Prime Minister, to preserve and protect the federal structure of the Constitution and see that the States, economy and the States' stability are not disturbed and any advantage of being in power should not be taken to disturb the stability of the Ministries and she should see that all these outstanding disputes are settled amicably and also to the satisfaction of the States involved.

With these few remarks, I would say that the Budget does not have any social content for the common man.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट को देखने से पता चलता है कि इसका ढांचा और ढर्रा पहले की तरह पुराना है । साथ ही जहां यह झलक आती है कि गत्यावरोध हैं, वहां यह जरूर मालूम पडता हैं कि बजट बनाने वालों ने कुछ करने की बात सोची, कुछ कहना चाहा, कोई रास्ता ढूंढना चाहा । लेकिन यह भी मालूम पड़ता है कि वे करना चाह रहे हैं, लेकिन कर नहीं पा रहे हैं, कुछ कहना चाह रहे हैं, लेकिन कह नहीं पा रहे हैं, रास्ता खोज रहे हैं, लेकिन रास्ता नहीं मिल रहा है । आशा है कि अगले वर्ष तक इसी दृष्टि और इसी भावना से वे अगले वर्ष के बजट में कोई रास्ता ढूंढ पायेंगे।

इस बजट में यह बात अच्छी है कि देश के कमजोर वर्ग पर कम से कम टैक्स लगाने का यत्न किया गया है । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । यह पहला बजट हमारे सामने है, जिसमें कमजोर वर्ग पर कम से कम टैक्स लगाने की बात की गई है । परन्तु यह देख कर जरूर खेद होता है कि जिसे समाज का कमजोर वर्ग कहा जाता है, और जो बहुमत का वर्ग है, उस वर्ग को कोई राहत देने के लिए इस बजट में कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव या ठोस कार्यक्रम की झलक नहीं आती है ।

ऐसा मालूम पडता है कि हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा एक जगह पर आकर टिक गये हैं । 1960-61 से हमारी प्रति-व्यक्ति आमदनी 300 रुपये के आस-पास चक्कर काट रही हैं । हम बहुत प्रगती नहीं कर पाये हैं । नैशनल सैम्पल सरवे ने उपभोक्ताओं के व्यय के सम्बन्ध में जो सर्वे किया हैं उसके अनुसार आज भी इस देश में 80 फीसदी आदमी ऐसे हैं जो 1 रुपये से कम खर्च कर पाते हैं और उनमें भी आठ, नौ करोड आदमी ऐसे हैं, जिनको 8 आने से भी कम खर्च करने को मिलता हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में यह आवश्यक हैं कि बजट में यह बात झलके, कि उसमें यह गन्ध आती हो कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की प्रगती अधिक से अधिक तीव्र हो।

यह बजट हमारे जनतंत्र का बजट है, जिस का मतलब है जनता का बजट । इस देश की 83 फीसदी जनता गांवों में रहती हैं । इस देश के राष्ट्रीय कोष का 50 प्रतिशत गांव का आदमी कृषि व्यवसाय में लगा हुआ आदमी भरता हैं । इस बजट को जनता का बजट कहना तभी सार्थक हो सकेगा, जबकि इसमें ग्राम की जनता ग्राम में रहने वाले कृषक और दूसरे भूमिहीन लोगों को प्रधानता दी गई हो, उनके हितों का संरक्षण और पोषण इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से झलकता हो ।

लेकिन यह देखकर खेद होता हैं कि ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था, कृषि, ग्रामोद्योग और गांवों के विकास कार्यों के लिए कोई भी ठोस प्रस्ताव और कार्यक्रम इस बजट में नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में चाहे सडकों की बात हो या बिजली की, संचार-साधनों की बात हो या शिक्षा अथवा स्वास्थ्य-सेवा की, इन सबके प्रसार के लिए हमें सबसे पहले ग्रामों को मुख्यता देनी चाहिए । अगर हम अपने ग्रामों को समृद्ध कर सकेंगे, अगर हम उनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधार सकेंगे, यदि हम वहां के लोगों का कल्याण कर सकेंगे, तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधरेगी, देश

का कल्याण होगा और देश की आर्थिक प्रगति होगी । अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये, तो फिर यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा कि यह देश की जनता का बजट है ।

सभी मानते है कि अभी तक हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित है और हमारी कृषि अभी तक प्रकृति और मौसम की कृपा पर आधारित है । खेद की बात है कि हम अभी तक कृषि को अपने विकास की गति पर आधारित नहीं कर पाये हैं । यदि हम इसी प्रकार प्रकृति और मौसम पर आधारित रहेंगे और कृषि को उस पर आधारित रखेंगे और यह सोचेंगे कि हमारा अर्थ-तन्त्र इसी प्रकार प्रगति करेगा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम कभी भी निश्चिन्त अवस्था में नहीं जा सकेंगे ।

अगर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की दृष्टि से निश्चित होना है तो हम मौसम और प्रकृति की कृपा पर निश्चित नहीं हो सकते । फिर तो हमें अपना बजट भी और अपने आंकड़े भी और अपनी सारी जो विचारधारा है वह प्रकृति के ही भरोसे करनी पड़ेगी । उसमें मानव की सरकार की और हमारे समाज की जो कर्त्तव्यता है उसका कितना भाग हो उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हम यह देखें कि प्रकृति क्या करती है, मौसम क्या करता है और हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? जब हम यह सोच पाएंगे हम यह तय कर पाएंगे कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं तब हम यह समझ सकेंगे कि हम उत्पादन की दिशा में निश्चित प्रगति कर रहे हैं और उत्पादन की दृष्टि से हम निश्चित हो सकते है । इसीलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कृषि के संबंध में हमें यह सोचना होगा कि हम कृषि को विकास पर आधारित करें और कृषि पर आधारित जो व्यवस्था है अगर विकास पर कृषि आधारित होगी .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AN SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 13, 1970/Phalguna 22, 1891 (Saka).

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